The China Press
大陸報

Money Market

Little Change
Future Prospects
Mexico May Act

THE chief characteristics of the money market, in view of the changes taking place in the business and industrial fields of the country being very small, are that quotations during the past fortnight have been practically constant. In fact compared with the highest point touched, the rate for the pound sterling is some ⅝ to a penny down.

There is, however, a disposition to anticipate moderately higher prices for silver, the merchants basing this on the excellent nature of the China crops, the eagerness with which India is buying silver today and the belief that export trade will soon begin to brighten up. Call money is ranging within a narrow arc. There has not been much demand for call money in recent days. The surprising thing is that the large arrivals of bar silver are being absorbed rapidly without the least depreciatory effect on the market here. The mints are minting silver dollars without any halt, and all the output appears to be disappearing out of sight.

The vagaries of the exchange mart have an interesting sidelight. On September 1 the sterling rate for the tael stood at 3s. 0½d, but on September 3 when the news of the Japanese disaster percolated through, the Chinese speculators, who had expected a big change in the market, were surprised to find the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank quote yen as "normal." This scared the gold bar dealers beyond their wits, and very heavy selling of gold bars set in. The rate for the gold bar, after touching 341, slumped suddenly to 320.50, or over Tls. 20 per bar.

PANIC SPREADS

The panic spread right along the list, and the Chinese speculators were selling all kinds of gold currency, this being prominent from September 5 to September 6. A saner view dawned, the market becoming steadier, the decline since the big rush being between ⅝d. to 1d. in sterling.

The reservoirs of credit are full, and there is no evidence of strain anywhere. Demands on the banking credit of the country, such as might be reasonably expected to develop with excellent crops in the different producing parts of China, might later on probably cause a shifting of some of these funds back to normal industrial channels, and this shifting might possibly be at moderately higher rates. The demand for new funds now is, however, entirely nominal.

For the past fortnight China has been selling bar silver in the London market continuously, and a surprising feature has been that India has been taking all the offerings, being a persistent purchaser in the bargain. It is understood that the speculators in India have been covering their bear sales, and but for this factor bar silver might have been quoted lower today. India has been also a very large gold buyer, the engagements running into big figures. The crops in India are excellent and the active buying of the white metal is to meet the new situation.

U. S. EXPORTS

Actual spot silver is rather difficult to secure, and bullion brokers in London found it difficult a few days ago to execute orders for immediate shipment. Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, the bullion brokers, air the opinion that as China is selling at the higher levels the price of silver is not expected to register a much further advance.

The Chinese exchange speculators now have an oversold position, running into something like two million pounds sterling. Their previous oversold position read three million pounds, but during the past week they covered a million, leaving two millions still uncovered.

The United States during August exported G.$7,032,000 worth of silver bars, against G.$6,233,000 worth in the previous month, while total imports into the United States during August of bar silver were valued at G.$6,466,000 against G.$10,066,000 in July last. The total exports of silver during the week ending September 8 from London came to £188,000, of which China bought £126,000 and India £55,000.

A likely important development in the silver situation is the announcement that the Mexican government is preparing to organise a silver commission. It will be the object of the commission to help the silver producers and to free them from the control of New York buyers who, through loans, it is declared, are able to force them to sell their silver under the market value. It will be capitalised at 5,000,000 pesos and will also encourage silver production and stabilise the silver market. Any attempt, it is recognised by the banks here, to control silver prices in Mexico would tend to establish much higher world prices since one-half of the total production of the world comes from that country. The

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Weather

Rough weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.5 and the minimum 60.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 82.9 and 59.0.

The Mail Due

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, E. of Canada, 3.30 p.m. tomorrow.

FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Taft, Sept. 26.

FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Amboise, Sept. 28.

FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Nellore, Sept. 26.

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20 CENTS

First Photograph Of Lenin Since His Illness

NIKOLAI Lenin, the Russian Soviet leader, during the first period of convalescence since his recent serious illness, asked for the newspapers. This photograph, the first to come out of Russia since he became ill was snapped by his sister, Marie.

Capt. W. I. Eisler Recounts Story Of Eighty-Mile Hike Through Devastated Japan

Two Women In Party Which Made Grueling Trip From Hakone To Yokohama After Quake

The story of a grueling three-days' trip afoot across the eighty miles of mountains and devastated country lying between Hakone and Yokohama, with two women in the party, was told, on his return to Shanghai, by Captain W. I. Eisler, of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, and special representative of the United States Shipping Board.

Captain Eisler and Mr. Rodger ("Dinty") Moore, who also made the long and arduous hike, were both at first believed to have been killed in the earthquake and great anxiety was felt among their many friends here until word of their safety came through, many days after the disaster.

Captain Eisler arrived in Yokohama on August 30, after an absence of about four and a half months in America, and planned to spend a few days in Japan before returning to Shanghai. The next day being the Emperor's birthday and a national holiday, Mr. Rodger Moore, assistant manager of the Grand Hotel and formerly of Shanghai, suggested that Captain Eisler and himself take a motor trip to Lake Hakone and spend the week-end there in the cottage of Mr. M. J. Birnie, one of the hotel's directors. They left Yokohama on Friday afternoon and on the way to Hakone stopped at Miyanoshita, where they met a number of Shanghai friends.

The morning of Saturday, Captain Eisler said, was stormy, with heavy rain, so he and Mr. Moore were both in the cottage, Captain Eisler on the verandah and Mr. Moore taking a nap inside the house, when the first shock came, just about noon. The house began to break up almost immediately, while the glass windows of the verandah came crashing in. Furniture was hurled about, an upright piano being thrown the whole width of the cottage, more than 25 feet, the floors buckled up and the roof collapsed. Mr. Moore was protected by his bed and Captain Eisler managed to crawl through the door to safety. Mr. Moore had scarcely joined him when the second shock came, seemingly of greater intensity than the first and did not subside for about twenty minutes, after which they crawled into the ruins and secured some slippers and a few articles of clothing. No fire broke out in the cottage, owing to the bursting of an overhead water-tank, which flooded the kitchen.

VILLAGE WRECKED

Going up the road toward the Imperial Summer Palace, the survivors found that practically every building in the village was demolished, the two large hotels being a mass of wreckage on the lake shore, partly submerged. The Palace was badly damaged, the roads were destroyed and great cracks and fissures had opened everywhere. Arriving at the hotel Mota Hakone, the two found a number of injured people, while search was being made for two infant children who were still in the wreckage. Mr. Moore and Captain Eisler assisted in the search and after much digging discovered the children, who, miraculously, proved to be entirely uninjured. They then went on to the larger Fujima Hotel, which was entirely destroyed with small fires beginning to break out. These were extinguished by a bucket line from the lake and afterward Captain Eisler gave first aid to a young boy and girl named Adreason, children of a German family living at Yokohama. The little girl had both

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CONFLICT OVER RAILWAY LAND MORE SERIOUS

Authorities Forcibly Eject Agents Of Chinese Eastern

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, Sept. 14.—Reuter's correspondent learns from well-informed Russian sources that the conflict caused by the attempt of the Chinese local authorities to seize the land belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway is becoming even more serious. Notwithstanding the protest of the Powers the authorities are carrying their decision into effect, forcibly putting aside the land agents of the railway and coercing the owners of land sections into registering in the Chinese institutions. The announcement made by the principal representatives of local authority to the effect that the seizure of the land is the first step towards the seizure of the entire railway, and that it is impossible to adhere to agreements made many years ago, has caused a profound impression of alarm.

American Claims Against Germany Will Be Settled

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 21.—Mr. Bonynge, the American agent on the Mixed Claims Commission, interviewed by Reuter's representative on his arrival from Germany, stated that he believed that there would be a complete settlement of the American claims against Germany, which totalled 12,416 aggregating $1,500,000,000 within 18 months.

The Commission's decisions settling the fundamental principles governing the claims would be handed in at Washington early in October.

London Takes Cautious Views Of Progress Made At Premiers' Conference

Inter-Allied Parley Would Be Next Step, But Much Clearing Of Ground Is Necessary Before It Can Be Held

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that, while much gratified at the cordiality of the French press, well-informed quarters in London are very cautious in expressing an opinion with regard to the outcome of the interview between Mr. Stanley Baldwin and M. Poincare pending further details, but it is suggested that the communique issued in Paris may mean that M. Poincare has definitely dissipated British suspicions in regard to the ultimate objects of the French occupation of the Ruhr.

As regards the suggestion that an inter-Allied reparations conference may shortly be held, it is felt that, if the preliminary conversations went well, that would undoubtedly be the next step, but much clearing of the ground is necessary previous to such a conference. The Prime Minister will also undoubtedly wish to obtain the views of the Dominion Prime Ministers on reparations, as such a step would strengthen his position considerably.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 21.—Mr. Baldwin and party arrived at Victoria Station this afternoon. The Premier declined to make a statement.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Sept. 21.—Prior to departing for London at noon, Mr. Stanley Baldwin this morning laid on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior a wreath of laurel and red roses.

A farewell message was issued by the British Premier saying that he was delighted with his stay in France and his visit to Paris and was deeply touched by the numerous proofs of friendship and goodwill which he had received.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—This morning the British Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin went incognito to the Arc de Triomphe, where Mrs. Baldwin laid a wreath of flowers on the tomb of the unknown goldier. The Intransigeant says that "the whole of France in the present circumstances will be grateful to the Prime Minister of Great Britain for this delicate action."

M. Poincare bade farewell to Mr. Baldwin at the Gare du Nord on the former's departure for London at noon, and the two Premiers conversed together for a few moments.

Certain German newspapers announce that a concerted step had been taken by the diplomatic representatives of Britain and Belgium to approach the French Premier to beg his consent to an arrangement which would permit the evacuation of the Ruhr. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs declares that no demarche of the kind, either concerted or individual, by Britain or Belgium, has been made to the French Government, and that the reports are false on all points.

Havas learns that the officials of the provincial governments and the representatives of the parties who had gone to Berlin to confer with the Imperial Government have returned with orders to prepare the population of the Ruhr for abandoning passive resistance.

An ordinance issue by the Inter-Allied Commission appoints a currency commmittee, composed of German delegates and representatives of the authorities, banks, commerce and industry in the occupied territory, to settle an agreement with the financial committee of the High Commission for the issue of Notgeld in the occupied territory.

EDWARD EVANS PASSES AWAY AT MOKANSHAN

Pioneer Of Summer Resort And Well Known Business Man And Missioner Dies

Mr. Edward Evans, head of Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., and one of the best known foreigners in Shanghai, died at his home in Mokanshan Friday evening. Mrs. Evans, and one son, Mr. Edward Evans, Jr. were at his bedside.

Mr. Evans was born in Liverpool on April 5, 1841, and spent his early life in Liverpool. Later he went to Montreal, Canada, as a merchant and afterward became a public accountant and public assignee, remaining in the Canadian city for 24 years.

He came to China in September, 1889, with the intention of engaging in missionary work, but finding that the task of learning the Chinese language was too difficult at his age, Mr. Evans, assisted by his wife, took over the Missionary Home on Seward Road, later removing it to North Szechuen Road. Until three years ago they devoted a greater portion of their time in making it a real home for all missionaries passing through Shanghai.

During the same time Mr. Evans established the firm of Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., now one of the largest foreign publishing concerns of text books and school books in China.

Mr. Evans was one of the founders of the Shanghai Missionary Association, of which he was long honorary secretary and was the pioneer in the opening of Mokanshan, one of China's best known mountain resorts, having been the first to buy land there and build a home.

Mr. Evans was a pioneer also in Western Canada. He was in Winnipeg at a time when there was only one stone house in the city, and that a one-story structure. He also recalled having seen the Northwest Mounted Police escorting the first batch of engineers across the prairies near Fort Garry to make the survey for the Canadian Pacific transcontinental railway.

He was married in Canada for the second time to Miss Emma Jewell and together they came out to China to engage in mission work. Mrs. Evans has long been known as the "Missionary Mother" at the Mission Home.

He is survived by his widow, three sons, Mr. J. J. Evans, managing director of Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., Mr. Edward Evans, Jr., professor of physics at Hangchow College, and Dr. D. J. Evans, formerly a professor at McGill University, Montreal, and Mrs. J. R. Gardiner, a daughter, in Montreal.

The funeral services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent, but that instead donations be made to the Door of Hope, of which Mr. Evans was one of the founders and chairman of the Executive Committee at the time of his death. Mrs. Evans has ever been one of the keenest of workers toward the welfare and development of this institution.

LAND MARINES AT AMOY WHEN CLASH OCCURS

British And Japanese Are Sent Ashore To Guard Nationals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 22.—The Japanese Consul arrived at Fowchow from Chungking on September 19 and asked to see the Kweichow subordinate of General Tang Shih-mow but failed to see him. The Kweichow soldiers are still demanding $1,000,000 ransom before releasing the prisoners.

Fighting occurred at Amoy on Thursday between the Woo Clan and Formosan Chinese, endangering foreign lives. The Customs was closed. Sixteen British marines landed on the Bund and 24 Japanese marines entered the city to protect their nationals. A further batch of 40 Japanese marines were landed on Friday.

Mr. Chang Hu is submitting proposals to the Cabinet today for tiding over the festival by which the soldiers and police will receive one month's pay and officials of the Ministries 70 percent of one month's pay. The opinion is expressed that this will prevent serious trouble but will not satisfy the recipients long as their pay are several months in arrears.

KRUPPS SEEK MARKET FOR ARMS IN LATIN-AMERICA; U. S. OFFICIALS WORRIED

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York City, Sept. 22.—The New York Tribune, in an exclusive article printed today, says that the United States departments of war and commerce are seriously concerned over the efforts of the Krupps and other German munition manufacturers to obtain a foothold in Mexico and South America.

Developments indicate that the Krupps have virtually purchased control of the Monterey Iron and Steel Company for the purpose of conducting a campaign to capture South American markets in opposition to the United States, the article continues.

Officials of the Monterey Iron and Steel Company deny that the plant has been purchased by German interests.

The United States war department is said to take a serious view of the Krupp operations in Mexico. Eventually, many officials think, the situation may affect relations between the United States and Mexico.

Hitting The Trail For A Home In Shanghai

Be It Ever So Humble You Can't Find One

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Sunny Shanghai,

Dear Leinani:

Yes, the well-known clouds have rolled by. We are now in a position to accept with thanks framed "God Bless Our Home" mottoes. We no longer feel like going on a cornet, clarinet, fiddle and piano-busting rampage when the orchestra plays "Little Grey Home In The West." At this happy writing we have a little reed house in the East. The impossible has walked up and occurred right in our midst, and we've found a real place. It's just right in every respect and just what we want.

Of course, there are a few things to be done. For one item, all the walls will have to be done over. At present, they are of that dismal, weak pea-soup green that looks the way one feels after several bad days on the high seas.

And we shall have to buy a bath tub. The departing tenants have become so attached to theirs that they are taking it with them. Not an uncommon practice here, I assure you. The quaint Shanghai custom of furnishing one's own fixtures, about which I wrote you, may mean that a new tenant may be called upon to buy and install anything from the lighting bazinkuses to the door knobs, bath tubs and other details usually furnished by the plumbing contractor before he collects his bill from the builder back home.

In one or two of the rooms we'll have to install salamander stoves as there is, of course, no steam heat and for some reason or other they put fireplaces in only two rooms.

I am trying to decide just now whether it would be cheaper to have clothes closets built in—there is plenty of room for them but this detail has been neglected—or to buy ready-made wardrobes.

We are having the floors restained and I suppose we might as well have all the carpentry done that we're going to do so that we won't have to take an encore on the restaining process.

The bedrooms, since we are just now on that floor, are not very big but they have lots of windows. These rooms don't get much sunlight but that is a good thing because sunny rooms are pretty hot in summer. I'd like larger rooms but then we'd have to buy more furniture. I could get along with fewer windows, however, because it takes a lot of money to dress French windows up, but we can't have everything and the house is really just right.

Downstairs, the living-room and the dining-room adjoin. In fact they are together. The fire place is in the living-room, of course. This combination of rooms we have doped out as being the nanny goat's knuckles so far as economy goes. Just entrenous, the play is this way. In the winter when we have to entertain fourth or fifth cousins of sixth cousins of our former employees' wife's friends, bearing letters of introduction to us from the former employees, we have it figured out that the homeside guests will be so anxious to get into the warmth of the living room from the chill of the dining room that they won't eat much and will do that quickly.

The kitchen is quite small but that's a good thing, for the cook and number one boy can't hold family weddings therein at our expense. Oh, yes. We'll have to buy a big coal

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CANADA GOING TO CONFERENCE IN HAPPY MOOD

Dominion Has Not A Single Question To Raise At Meeting

(Reuter's Service)

Quebec, Sept. 22.—In a speech here today before leaving for London, the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, declared that he was privileged to go to the Imperial Conference without a single grievance and to say that Canadian relations with Britain and all parts of the Empire are of the best. Canada has no question to raise at the Conference and does not desire any change in the constitutional relationship with Great Britain. Mr. King emphasised that this was far from an attitude of indifference and as long as the present happy conditions prevail, friends of Canada and friends of the British Empire need have no concern for the future of either.

Captain Kearney Raises His Bail

Captain L. D. Kearney, held for trial in the United States Court for China for the alleged importation of arms and munitions of war from Russian vessels and their sale at Nanking and Hangchow, raised the G. $2,000 bail set by Judge Lobingier on the latter charge and is still at liberty.

Capt. Kearney will come up for trial on the first charge—of importing arms from Russian vessels off Woosung last November and selling them at Nanking—on Thursday.

Billion Mark Notes Planned

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The Reichsbank is arranging to issue 1,000,000,000 mark bank notes.

Meat prices are so high that a number of shops are offering dog flesh.

CONTROVERSY OVER FIUME BRINGS STIR IN BELGRADE

Government Confronted By Questions Of Opposition

ITALY IS ACTIVE

Rome Continuing To Mass Troops On Frontier

(Exclusive China Press)

Belgrade, Sept. 22.—A lively scene was staged in the chamber of deputies today when the democratic left wing, supported by the opposition, interpellated the government asking if it intended to condone the obvious violation of the Treaty of Rapallo by Italy and to negotiate a new treaty granting Fiume to Italy.

Anti-government demonstrations which were staged in various sections of the city were quelled with considerable difficulty.

The government has announced that it will reply to the inquiry in the chamber on Monday.

(Reuter's Service)

Malta, Sept. 21.—Passengers arriving from Sicily describe huge barracks at Syracuse, where great military activity is proceeding.

According to messages from Rome to the Malta Chronicle, Italy is still massing her troops near the Fiume frontier, ostensibly preparing for great autumn manoeuvres but it is believed to be with a view to check any surprise attack by Yugo-Slavia.

ITALIANS AND GREEKS CLASH; FIGHT AVERTED

Allied Mission Has Critical Hour On Albanian Frontier

(Reuter's Service)

Preveza, Sept. 22.—A stormy interlude occurred while the Allied Mission was investigating the Janina murders on the Albanian frontier. At the post of Karavia the Italian delegate endeavored to pass a party of armed Carabiniers into Greek territory for the purpose of maintaining a courier service between Janina and Italy and also to safeguard personal security, but the Greeks protested that the proposal was another invasion of their sovereignty. A menacing situation developed which lasted an hour when the Japanese chairman's intervention resulted in the soldiers being ordered to return to Valona.

Powers Must Act Soon In China, View In London

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 22.—Dealing with the Chinese chaos, the Daily Telegraph says that the world expects stronger action from China than the promulgation of pious, fatuous resolutions. The journal expresses the opinion that it is clear that the Western Powers will be compelled to take action at no distant date.

New President To Go To Lisbon

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 21.—H. M. S. Carysfort will shortly convey Senor Manuel Teixeira Gomes, the Portuguese Minister in London, who was recently elected President of Portugal, to Lisbon, when his Excellency will be sworn into office on October 5.

JAPAN WORKS ON PLAN FOR REBUILDING

Reconstruction Commission Holds Its Initial Sessions

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Sept. 22.—The reconstruction commission met for the first time yesterday. It is reported that the commission has decided on the issue of an edict empowering the Government to buy and sell building material and daily necessaries to the value of 100,000,000 yen and to prohibit at its discretion the export of same.

The authorities are reported to be undertaking the immediate survey of Yokohama Harbor with a view to making repairs. It is estimated that the expenditure will amount to 10,0000,000 yen.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 21.—The Soviet Telegraph Agency reports from Moscow that the refusal to admit Russian ships to Japan has amazed the workers. The Rabochaya Gazette says that the Russian workers' organisations will still try to continue their relief work. The Pravda declares that the Japanese Government prefers to admit American torpedo-boats rather than Russian grain.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, Sept. 22.—The Japanese Government fully intended to accept the offer of relief supplies from the steamer, Lenin, the Mainichi reliably reports, but the Naval authorities at Yokohama refused permission to the steamer to unload.

The Mainichi, quoting a Russian professor of Vladivostok, who was on board the Lenin at the time and who has arrived in Japan, on the other hand says that the action of the authorities was due rather to indiscreet remarks of the Russian delegate on card anent the purpose of the visit than to belief that propaganda was on board. Regret is generally expressed here at the incident.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 21.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an appeal for support of the Japanese earthquake funds.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Municipal Council is contribution 100,000 francs to the Japanese earthquake funds.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Sept. 21.—With peace an order completely restored refugees are gradually returning to the site of their former residences, where they are building for themselves temporary sheds, though there are not a few sufferers who are going into the country. According to investigations made by the railway authorities those who entered Tokio by rail on the 18th instant numbered 45,600, whereas those who left Tokio on the same day totalled 78,200. In the meantime in the hilly districts of Tokio where comparatively little damage was sustained, shops are open as usual and the main streets in Yotsuya and Ushigome districts are as prosperous as before. In the districts of Honjo and Fukagawa where the damage sustained is the most serious in the capital, there are large numbers of eating-houses being put up on the sites of fires. Although most of the banks have re-opened their business very few deposits are being drawn. Judging from this fact, it may easily be inferred that the public feeling is quite tranquil.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Sept. 21.—With a view to the relief of earthquake sufferers, the Government has established 20 labor-exchange offices in Tokio and 10 in Yokohama and has also decided to purchase at the national expense necessary utensils or instruments and to lend them to workmen. With regard to the regulation of demand for the supply of labor, it has been decided that connection will be established throughout the country.

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Sept. 22.—The Japanese relief fund has reached £60,000.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Japanese relief fund up to the present amounts to 478,000 francs.

Capt. W. I. Eisler Recounts Story Of Eighty-Mile Hike Through Devastated Japan

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thighs broken, with the bones protruding through the flesh—she has since died—and the boy was badly injured internally. Their governess was killed instantly.

They found two other persons in the wreckage, both dead, and returning for the first aid kit, and a large bottle of iodine rescued from the cottage, dressed the wounds of a large number of people.

Returning to the cottage before nightfall, Captain Eisler and Mr. Moore recovered a considerable quantity of tinned foods, a couple of loaves of bread and a piece of steak, which Mr. Moore cooked. A knapsack was found and filled with the food and a bottle of cognac and at daylight the pair started across the hills toward Miyanoshita. They found the old automobile road badly broken and shattered and in many places entirely gone, having slid down into the deep valleys. They were thus obliged to climb over the hills. All houses along the route were destroyed and both foreign and Japanese hotels at Kawakadami were ruined, many being injured. As they neared Miyanoshita they were told that a great fire was raging in that place and hastened their pace, fearing to find the Fujiya Hotel and many other hotels destroyed. The smoke rising from the place, was found, however, when the travellers reached the summit, to be coming from the big motor garage. Many machines had been destroyed and a number of chauffeurs killed in the building, they learned.

WOMEN PLEAD TO GO

They found between 250 and 300 foreigners, mostly women and children, encamped in the grounds around the hotel ruins at Miyanoshita, all in the greatest anxiety, for the tremors were still recurring. After looking up acquaintances Captain Eisler and Mr. Moore prepared to push on by foot to Yokohama. When it became known that they were going they were called upon by many to bear messages to relatives and friends in Yokohama and outside and were also requested to have relief workers and supplies sent back to Miyanoshita, where a food and water shortage threatened.

Two women and three men expressed the wish to join the two on their journey to the coast. The women, though advised of the terrific hardship ahead, insisted on coming along.

"They had no shoes suitable for the hike," Captain Eisler said, "so we hunted about and managed to get each a heavy pair of men's footgear. These we stuffed with paper, while the women bound their feet with strips of toweling the better to enable them to stand the journey. They arranged their clothing so as to be able to walk and climb with more ease and we started off. The mountain directly ahead, which we had to scale in order to reach the Hatta Pass and proceed to Yumoto village, is about 3,500 feet high and the climbing was very difficult. About half-way up I decided that there were quite a number of articles of foodstuffs in that knapsack which could be dispensed with and proceeded to dump the pickles, marmalade and such like on the slope.

MANY LANDSLIDES

"The climbing was made more difficult by the landslides which had occurred, leaving the ground heavy and soft, but the women kept pluckily at it and after several hours we reached the top and rested and had something to eat. All we had to drink, however, was some hot coffee in a thermos bottle and the bottle of cognac. From the mountain top until we got to the mountains back of the village of Yumoto the marching was easier. The trail was plain and we met Japanese who gave us directions. While marching along the top of the range we experienced some very heavy tremors. It actually appeared as if the mountains were swaying from side to side and numerous slides occurred within our sight and hearing, making the situation more or less trying to say the least.

"We arrived at Yumoto at about 5:30 in the afternoon and found the place practically deserted and all the hotels empty. This village, one of the popular summer hotel and bathing resorts, was practically entirely destroyed, not a single building being intact. In one of the hotels we found some bottled beer and helped ourselves. We also got a rice tub which we filled with water from the hot springs—running out of broken taps at the hotel—and so bathed our feet and made ourselves a bit more fit for the next stage, which led us along the river bank from Yumoto to Odawara. I had made this trip many times previously and was well acquainted with the country, but was now quite unrecognisable. In some places the road bed actually had been thrust upward to a height of 20 or 25 feet. I measured it with a ten-foot bamboo pole I carried. In other places the road had entirely disappeared into the river. On the tram and rail line along the road rails, electric wires and poles were torn and twisted and in a number of instances we could see where cars had been buried under stones and earth. The entire railway station at Yumoto was buried under a slide and Japanese laborers were working to unearth it, evidently for the purpose of recovering bodies.

HAD TO FORD RIVERS

"This part of the trip was exceedingly difficult as we had to cross and recross the river and it was growing dark. Reaching the outskirts of Odawara we learned that the entire city had been destroyed by fire, so we decided to camp. At about 10 p.m. we were given shelter in a partly destroyed Japanese house, but had little rest. The tremors were so bad at times that we did not dare remain inside. For breakfast we had a tin of sardines, some bread and some tea kindly given us by Japanese, and we started on, passing through Odawara at sunrise. The scene of devastation it would be difficult to describe. Odawara was a city of about 60,000 people. Not a single house of any kind was left standing and there was evidence on every hand of the loss of life.

"We found our course less difficult after leaving Odawara, with many stretches of good road, but practically all houses were down and none of the bridges were intact, so that we had to ford the rivers, carrying the women, or, where it was not too deep going through with them holding to our belts. Wherever the railway line was in sight the roadbed was seen to be destroyed, with the rails twisted and tossed about. In some places we were actually forced to climb over the entire roofs of houses which had been hurled into the road. Further on we struck the old Tokaido high road, which had been bordered by large old trees. Man of these had snapped off or been uprooted, and we had to make long detours into the fields.

"The second day's march ended at 11 p.m., after we had ferried across a broad river. We found shelter in a partly destroyed house but had to quit it, largely owing to the mosquitoes and other insects. We resumed the journey at 3:30 Tuesday morning and, resting many times, went on toward Yokohama, reaching the outskirts between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

SIGHT STUPEFYING

"Despite the many scenes of wreckage and devastation we had passed, the sight that met us here stupefied us. Along the roads approaching the city all the houses were shattered and as we advanced we found the place one mass of burning debris, without a structure standing. We finally made our way to what had been Theater Street and later hit the tram line and followed it to the waterfront. It was by now pitch dark and everywhere we encountered wreckage, twisted, fallen wires and corpses. At about 8 o'clock we arrived at the site of the old customs house, Hatoba, where we found a police camp. We tried to obtain a boat to take us off to one of the ships but failed. We tried to get water but could not, so after resting we made our way on down what had been the Bund. The road was cracked and broken and littered with corpses and debris. We were more or less guided by the intermittent flashes of a searchlight on a man-of-war in the harbor and as we passed recognised the ruins of the Yokohama United Club, Oriental and Grand Hotels. We managed to get across the creek by the bridge near the Grand and so onto the reclaimed land, where we tried again to find a boat, but could not. A Japanese naval launch refused to take us aboard and we had about despaired of help that night when we heard the sound of cars.

BOAT FROM LEBON

"A hail brought back the response 'parlez vous Francais?' and one of the party, Mr. Blume, of Yokohama, who could speak the language shouted back, telling of our plight.

"The boat, it developed, had been sent ashore from the French Mail liner Andre Lebon to take aboard the French Ambassador, who had come down from Tokio. The Second Officer was in charge and when he knew our needs and learned that there were women in the party he immediately took us aboard and transported us to the Andre Lebon. The Ambassador, we later learned, had an hour's wait ashore for the boat, but next morning called upon us and told us he was very glad that his boat had been there for us in our necessity.

"To much could not be said of the kindness and care shown us and all other refugees by the captain, officers and crew of the Lebon. They were tireless, and exhausted the ship's supplies in rendering aid.

"The two ladies who made the long hike with us were splendid in their cheerfulness in the face of hardship and horrifying sights, never complaining, but keeping doggedly on the march.

62 HOURS EN ROUTE

"Mr. Moore and I were 62 hours en route from Hakone and those who joined us at Miyanoshita about 7 hours less. Along the route we received many kindnesses from Japanese country people, who gave us boiled potatoes and tea, refusing payment.

"But there was much excitement among the country people because of the alleged depredations of Koreans and this was the chief reason that we did not travel more by night.

"Along the road and in Yokohama we met a number of Europeans. Some were searching for lost relatives. Others seemed to be wandering aimlessly in a daze."

Following his arrival in Yokohama, Captain Eisler took charge of United States Shipping Board activities there, helping Admiral Anderson, to whose staff he was unofficially attached, in directing the ships in relief work. He also met the flagship Huron when it arrived, to direct the ship into the harbor.

Parent Teachers Association Will Meet On Wednesday

The first meeting of the Parent Teachers Association of the Shanghai American School will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, 20 Museum Road, on Wednesday, September 26, at 5:15 p.m.

A president will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Stroebe and Mr. Boynton will speak briefly on "What the Parent Teachers Association can do to help the School in its new quarters."

Definite constructive plans will be presented which are of interest to all parents.

Trio Of Chinese Face Charge Of Attempted Murder

Three Chinese arrested in Avenue Road several weeks ago and charged with being in possession of firearms were again before the Mixed Court yesterday, when the additional charge of attempted murder was brought against them and the case was remanded one week by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang.

After being arrested one of the men implicated a Japanese, declaring that the latter had offered him $600 to assassinate a Korean living in the French Concession.

Hitting The Trail For A Home In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

stove and hot water tank for kitchen, too. The tenants are taking the one that's there now with them. But the house is so nice we don't mind those few little details of extra expense.

We are getting a very moderate rental but then we pay for water, heat, light and taxes. Yes, one is taxed to live in this pleasant little village on the Whangpoo. A mere little matter of 12 percent of the monthly rental in one section of the town and 14 in another.

Tillie guesses which percent we're moving into. Yes, that's right. Unfortunately, however, the 12 percent district is quite a way out so that I suppose we'll have to have a car more often than we would if we could find a place downtown. But, as I said before, the house is just right and we're not kicking.

I'll be pretty busy buying furniture and getting settled so this is the last of the letters for awhile. But the fact that we have found a house just when we had begun to despair proves that things are always there if you look for them.

Quite contentedly yours, Irene.

P. S. One hour later.

The joke not only is on, but over, inside and under us. The people from whom we rented the house just called on the 'phone to say they were so sorry but they had rented it to someone else who came in while we were on our way home for the checkbook. Moral: don't furnish the house till you sign the lease and don't do it then. Wait till you move in. Disgustedly yours, Irene.

P.P.S. It really wasn't such a wonderful place, in retrospect, anyway.

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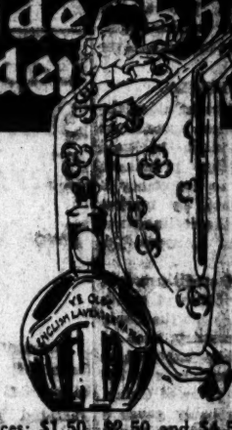

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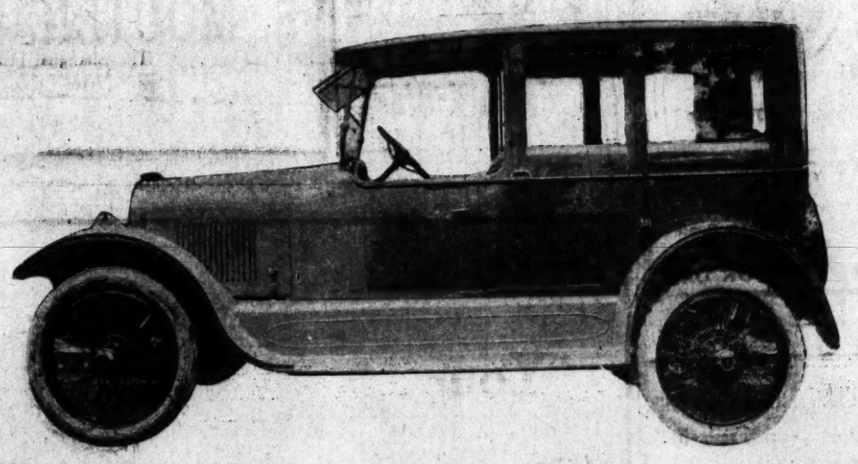

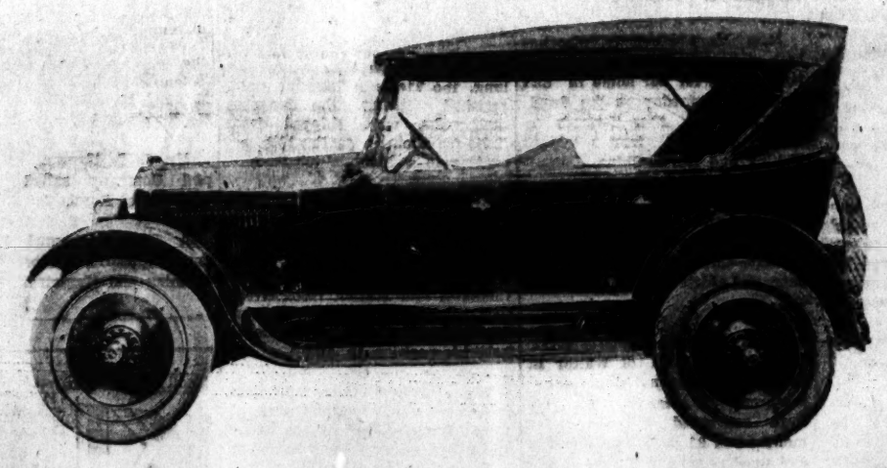

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QUAKE MEMORIAL AT CATHEDRAL THIS MORNING

Special Services To Be Held At Holy Trinity

There will be a special service at 10:30 a.m. today at Holy Trinity Cathedral which will be dual in its appeal. The first part will be in the nature of a memorial for those who lost their lives in the recent terrible earthquake in Japan, and the second will be a thanksgiving for those who were so miraculously saved.

The service will be fully choral. One of the beautiful features of the service will be the singing of the wonderful Russian Contakion by the choir. The Te Deum will be sung by the whole congregation to the well known quadruple chant.

Bishop Roots will be the special preacher.

No arrangements have been made for the seating of the congregation.

Pew holders will have the right to occupy their own seats until the bell has finished tolling. Then all seats will be free and unappropriate.

Tuan Chi-jui Favors Round Table Meeting

Sir Robert H. Tung of Hongkong, who is now in Shanghai on the interests of his Round Table Conference for the settlement of the many difficulties in Chinese governmental affairs, has just received the following letter from Marshal Tuan Chi-jui endorsing his plan:

Dear Sir;—Some time ago, I received your telegram asking for my views regarding your proposed peace conference.

I greatly admire your public spirit and patriotism.

As a great believer in Buddhism, I am in deep sympathy with the sufferings of my fellow country men. I therefore sincerely hope that the various leaders will fully realise the situation so that the people may be rescued from their present distress and brought to the haven of security. This has been my long desire.

For many years now, there has been constant warfare in China, so much so that the people are on the verge of despair.

Since the break up of the last Shanghai Conference, I had given up all hope of a peaceful settlement. Now you have so splendidly and disinterestedly put forward your scheme, and despite the fact that I have accustomed myself to a quiet life, it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate in the successful consummation of your efforts.

There will, however, be many difficulties; but as you are so able and cautious in carrying out your plans, I feel sure that you will be able to overcome them all and bring about the realisation of the Great Wish.

With kind regards, Yours sincerely,

TUAN CHI JUI.

Financial Crisis In Soviet Cities

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Sept. 21.—The Soviet press reports a financial crisis in Petrograd and other cities owing to Soviet banks limiting the scope of their operations. Their turnover has fallen 20 percent in the past few days.

Money Market

(Continued from Page 1)

production in Mexico this year will probably exceed 80 million ounces.

The Shanghai banks are good buyers of export bills. A few are being negotiated now and again. This week there were some silk bills covering 3,000 to 4,000 bales of the commodity with were purchased by the United States. In addition to these, there was a fair offering of tea and produce bills.

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MUTT & JEFF — Mutt's Universal Peace Idea Nets Him Two Berries — By Bud Fisher

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EVERY NATION'S POWER IS MEASURED BY ITS WEALTH! NOW MY IDEA IS TO INSURE PEACE IF POSSIBLE BY HAVING EACH NATION IN THE WORLD DEPOSIT ONE HALF OF ITS WEALTH WITH THE HAGUE PEACE BANK!
TO ILLUSTRATE MY POINT I'LL REPRESENT THE PEACE BANK AND YOU'LL REPRESENT THE SAMOA ISLANDS! YOU SAID YOU HAD FOUR BUCKS THIS MORNING SO AS A NATION YOU MUST DEPOSIT ONE HALF OF IT WITH THE HAGUE PEACE BANK! SLIP ME!
DON'T FORGET THIS AIN'T A LOAN!
TWO BUCKS! RIGHT! NOW TO BRING OUT MY IDEA THE SAMOA ISLANDS WILL HAVE TO DECLARE WAR!
ALL RIGHT! THE SAMOA ISLANDS DECLARE WAR! NOW WHAT?
WELL, THAT CAUSES YOUR DEPOSIT TO BE CONFISCATED BY THE PEACE BANK AS A PENALTY! AND BEING HUNGRY THE BANK WILL NOW EAT!
Fisher

News Brevities

Fights between rival gangs of ricksha pullers in Singapore last week resulted in nearly one hundred being injured and several killed. The fights occured all over the city and weapons of all kinds were used.

* * *

One Ceylonese clerk died and 8 others were taken to hospital in a serious condition in Singapore last week as a result of ptomaine poisoning from prawns.

* * *

The olde English Fayre is holding a general meeting on Thursday, Septembr 27, at the B. W. A. headquarters, 12 Kiukiang Road, at 5:15 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. MacReynolds, wife of Mr. T. M. MacReynold of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Hongkong, died last week of heart failure.

* * *

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury of the Community Church will preach on "The Brand Of Jesus Christ" at the Columbia Country Club at 11 o'clock this morning.

* * *

Arrivals at the Palace Hotel include Mrs. Olive Gale of Honolulu, Mr. W. Watkinson of Bradford, England, and Mr. J. G. Campbell of Vancouver.

* * *

Miss Mary Kennedy, who has been visiting in Shanghai for some time, sailed for her home in San Francisco yesterday on the President Madison. Miss Kennedy recently returned from a trip to Peking and North China.

* * *

Tuchun Tien of Shantung has notified Peking that he has just executed the two notorious bandit leaders, Chen Chu and Chu Teh-shen and thirteen of their followers.

* * *

Louis McCall, formerly secretary of the firm of Walter E. Olsen and Company, cigar manufacturers of Manila, has just been sentenced to one year, 8 months and 21 days imprisonment and fined pesos 325 for revelation of secrets. McCall was charged with having opened a letter addressed to Mr. Olsen, photographed it, and used it as evidence in a civil case brought against Mr. Olsen.

* * *

Mr. Carl Crow has returned to Shanghai from a short business trip to Peking and Tientsin.

* * *

The Short Story Club will meet a 9 o'clock tomorrow evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. H Swan, 82 Route de Say Zoong. Mrs. Gordon B. Enders, author of "Swinging Lanterns" will be the guest of honor. Mr. Verne Dyson, the president, will conduct a study on the literary structure of the short story.

* * *

The Y.M.C.A. will hold a benefit entertainment in aid of the Japanese earthquake relief work at the Modern Theater, Nantao, on Saturday, September 29, from 12:30 to 5:30 p.m. A program of Chinese music, songs, acrobatic stunts and plays will be staged.

* * *

Mr. Thomas M. T. Tchou, who is on his way to Austria to attend the World Boys' Work Conference, will speak on "The New Thought Movement in Europe and America" before the Y.M.C.A. Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Y.M.C.A. will hold an excursion to the Haining Bore on Thursday, beginning at 12:30 o'clock.

* * *

Due to the unscrupulous issuance of copper exchange notes, the price of coppers went down to 260 for a dollar on Thursday in Peking. Small dealers and labors are panic-stricken.

* * *

Tsingtao papers say that the public properties there have been mortgaged by the Ministry of Finance to a Japanese syndicate for $9,000,000.

* * *

The remains of Mr. Wang Chi-lung, the Tientsin financier who perished during the Japanese earthquake, were shipped from Kobe for Tientsin on the 18th according to a Tientsin telegram.

* * *

According to a Foochow telegram carried by the Dah Tong News Bureau, the forces of Wang Hsien-cheng and the Provincial troops are bombarding Szeming from Changtai and Matien respectively. General Chwang Chi-ping is conducting a desperate resistance to hold his position in Amoy.

* * *

Two hundred ounces of opium were discovered in the home of Ling Wan-li, editor of the Social Daily of Peking, who is being charged with libelling Wu Ching-lien, the speaker of the House.

* * *

Application for a divorce order from the Mixed Court has been made by B. Y. Kao, son of Kao Feng-chi, director of the Commercial Press, from his wife, Hwa Kwei-yin, Kao created a sensation sometime ago when he failed to appear at his wedding ceremony on the ground that he did not approve the marriage, which was arranged by his parents.

* * *

According to the Dah Tong News Bureau, M. Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy, is firm in his stand that his government should be recognised before negotiations for the settlement of Sino-Russian affairs begin, contending that the recognition of the German Republic by China before the conclusion of the Peace Treaty should form a precedent in international intercourse. He said he could not open the negotiations until his government is recognised.

* * *

A hailstorm struck Peking on Wednesday night. Most of the hailstone were two inches in diameter, according to Chinese press reports.

* * *

Silk shipments which went forward hence per the N.Y.K. s.s. Hakone Maru on August 18 arrived at Marseilles on Sept. 20, the time in transit being only 33 days, creating a record.

* * *

Mr. Dick Luther sailed for Kobe on the President Madison yesterday.

* * *

Passengers for the States on the President Madison yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cole, Mrs. A. K. Chapin and Mrs. F. M. Sowers.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Maxwell of Mustard and Company sailed on the Empress of Russia for Hongkong.

* * *

A Chinese named Zau Hoo-zung appeared before Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang at the Mixed Court yesterday charged with having shot out the eye of Tsao Kusumoki, a young Japanese, with an air rifle in a shop at 1041 North Szechuen Road. The defendant, represented by Mr. L. K. Kentwell, claims that the shooting was accidental, there being no shot in the gun when it was discharged, but the prosecution, represented by Mr. Okamoto, allege that it was malicious. Mr. Okamoto stated that a civil suit claiming Tls. 20,000 damages would also be pressed. The case was remanded for a special hearing.

* * *

Among passengers arriving on the Empress of Russia were Mrs. F. W. Lilley, Mr. R. E. Sassoon, Mrs. E. C. Allan, Major J. L. Isler, Mr. and Mrs. F. Thiel, and Mr. W. H. Daub.

* * *

The three Chinese charged with importing opium and attempting to murder Police Constable A. W. Leggo in the Hongkew district recently were again before the Mixed Court yesterday, the case again being adjourned. Constable Leggo positively identified two of the accused as members of the gang he chased into an alleyway off Boone Road, where a shot was fired at him and he fired one shot in return.

* * *

The Japanese who was stabbed in a fight in the Gordon Road district on Friday, is reported to be in a critical condition.

* * *

Mrs. Bishop of 8 Park Lane has reported to the police that while walking along Woosung Road near Chapoo Road on Friday morning a Chinese snatched her hand bag containing money and keys, total value $10. He escaped.

* * *

Several minor traffic cases were heard before U. S. Commissioner Nelson Lurton yesterday morning.

* * *

Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Judge of the British Supreme Court, and Lady Turner and daughter, now in Kobe, will return to Shanghai on the s.s. Mantua, which will leave Kobe on Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. David Peoples of the Taikoo Dockyard and Miss Jessie Bell Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson of Quarry Bay were married at the Union Church in Kowloon last week.

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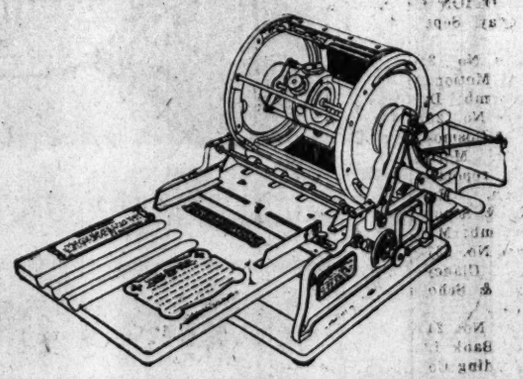
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NEW REGIME STARTS DRIVE ON SEDITION

Spanish Military Party To Use Drastic Methods Against Plotters

(Reuter's Service)

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The Military Directory has issued a proclamation establishing martial law and authorising the summary handling of seditionists, saboteurs and other plotters against the welfare of the State.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Temps reports that quite normal life has returned at Madrid where the public is showing some disappointment that the coup d'Etat has hitherto brought barely any change. General de Rivera told journalists that three months would be necessary to complete the task begun.

Will Go To Japan To Help Distribute Australia Relief

In compliance with the cabled request of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry C. Cohen, of the Australian Export Association, 16 A Kiukiang Road, an old member of the Chamber, will leave shortly for Kobe to assist in the distribution of supplies for the earthquake victims which are being rushed to Japan from Australia.

The wire received by Mr. Cohen yesterday stated that the Commonwealth Government had suggested that Mr. Cohen kindly communicate with and assist Captain Broadbent, in charge of the distribution of supplies being sent by the Australmont to Kobe. Mr. Cohen has cabled for advices as to the time of arrival of the vessel and will leave for Kobe shortly. He stated yesterday that another ship carrying supplies would follow the Australmont.

Hedjoz King Gives Antique To France

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The King of the Hedjaz, desirous of showing his interest in the foundation of the Musulman Institute in Paris, has donated to a mosque a portion of an ancient covering to the Kaabah on which two verses are engraved in letters of gold.

U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Sept. 24, 1923. 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 2157, Salling v. Salling, Motion to set, Fessenden & Holcomb; Davies & Bryan.

Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation. Motion to approve assignee's report and to order distribution. Haskell & Moss; Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fessenden & Holcomb; M. L. Heen.

Cause No. 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy. Motion to set, Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Allan & Hartigan.

Cause No. 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc., On motion for judgment by default. W. Y. Char.

Cause No. 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc. On motion for judgment by default. W. Y. Char.

Cause No. 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny. Motion for judgment by default. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin & Faison.

Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. Motion to set. Rodger & Husar; Shoop & Chalaire; Davies & Bryan.

Cause No. 2453, Brode v. Brode. Motion for judgment by default. Fessenden & Holcomb.

HEARINGS:

Cause No. 1632, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuse, Hesslein & Co., 9:30 a.m. September 24, 1923.

Crim. No. 479, U. S. v. Gaynor, Hansen and Smith, 9:30 a.m., September 25, 1923.

Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny, 9:30 a.m., September 27, 1923.

Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation, Elrod, et al., 9:30 a.m., September 28, 1923.

Chronic Diarrhoea

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale everywhere.

American Navy Lived Up To High Traditions In Japanese Catastrophe

Destroyers Rendered Quick And Efficient Relief Work At Yokohama—Saved Many Refugees

The American Navy has conducted itself in the Japanese disaster fully up to the high standard of service maintained since the first American warship slid into the Atlantic, according to refugees who have just arrived from Japan.

Every returning refugee has nothing but praise for the manner in which the American Navy vessels responded to the emergency and the splendid manner in which Admiral Anderson, Command-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, assumed charge of the American relief efforts when he arrived in Yokohama.

The destroyer Stewart, which has been in port here many times, was the first foreign warship to arrive in Yokohama harbor and her crew, under Lieut. Commander H. B. Macleary and Lieut. S. G. Lamb, Executive Officer, carried the first official dispatches to the American Ambassador at Tokio. Lieut. Commander Macleary's wife is well known in Shanghai and is at present at the Astor House.

The Stewart arrived in Yokohama on September 5 and immediatey sent a small boat with the dispatches into Tokio Bay. At noon the British light cruiser Despatch arrived, and in the afternoon four more American destroyers—the Whipple, Tracy, Barker and Smith-Thompson, arrived under command of Captain G. S. Lincoln. The Huron, flagship of the fleet, with Admiral Anderson, arrived on September 7 and the Black Hawk, with a large supply of food and 100,000 mats for building temporary shelters, arrived the same afternoon from Tsingtao.

UNIQUE RECORD

Although the Stewart sent a small boat into Tokio Bay the Whipple deserves the distinction of being the first foreign warship to ever go into the inner bay beyond the fortifications erected by the Japanese when news arrived that Commodore Perry was coming toward the Japanese capital on an American warship over a half century ago.

Other American ships followed in its wake, however, and the destroyers have been making two trips daily between Yokohama and Tokio, taking out refugees and bringing in food and needed supplies. The Smith Thompson also acted as station ship in Tokio Bay. In addition to carrying many of the refugees to safety aboard larger vessels at Yokohama the American destroyers were sent to other nearby places to look after foreign refugees who had been cut off from all communication with the outside world as a result of the earthquake. The Barker went to Odawar and sent a relief party on foot 20 miles over the mountains to Hakone and Miyanoshita, and the Smith Thompson went to Kamakura and transported a number of foreigners from there.

The destroyers Noa and William B. Preston were also loaned to the Japanese Admiralty by Admiral Anderson and used for transporting large numbers of refugees of all nationalities.

OTHER SERVICES

In addition to active relief work the American naval ships were used for numerous other relief activities. The President Wilson and President McKinley came into Yokohama harbor without water and were unable to leave until two destroyers were sent alongside to distill and pump fresh water into their boilers, and American Ambassador Wood used the Huron as his headquarters in directing American relief measures.

The Italian warship Calabria and the French warship Craoone also did splendid work in assisting the refugees, letters from Japan assert.

Splendid tribute is paid the s.s. West O'Rowa which was the first relief ship to arrive in Yokohama harbor. The American and British business men of Kobe raised 45,000 yen in a few hours when they first heard of the catastrophe, outfitted the vessel with food for 1,000 men for 4 days and large quantities of medical supplies, and sent the ship to Yokohama. It returned to Kobe almost immediately with 153 European, 51 Japanese, and 1236 Chinese refugees, including 45 hospital cases. On its second trip between Yokohama and Kobe it carried nearly 2,000 Chinese refugees.

Letters from Japan state that the Japanese entirely disregarded the Chinese at first and left the first batch which the O'Rowa took out on reclaimed land without food, medical attention or assistance of any kind. The Japanese also refused to transport the Chinese refugees at first, the letters state, declaring they would take care of the Japanese first and then look after foreigners.

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Church Efforts For Federation Gain In Europe

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Church Federation is making progress in Europe according to a statement issued today by the Federal Council of Churches.

Word comes to it from Madrid of the formation of the Federation of Protestant Churches in Spain.

The new body was formed by the Presbyterian, Reformed, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Wesleyan Methodist Churches. Among its first acts was to send cordial greetings to the Federal Council of Churches.

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General Hsu Kuo-liang Is First Man Of His Rank To Be Honored

In recognition of his valuable services rendered to the Peking Government, Major-General Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Police, has been made a member of the College of Marshals, Peking, by Presidential Mandate.

The local military and civil officials yesterday called on General Hsu to offer their congratulations for the recent promotion. It may be noted that General Hsu being a commissioner of police, his receiving such a high honor is considered the first of its kind that has ever been conferred by the Republic.

Tsingtao Holdings Mortgaged For Nine Millions To Japan?

Shantung Organisations Are Indignant Over Report Of Huge Loan

Great indignation has been expressed by Shantung local organisations on account of the report that Tsingtao's wharves, official buildings and other public properties have been mortgaged with a Japanese syndicate for $9,000,000. The loan was signed, it is reported on September 18 in Tsingtao by Civil Governor Hsiung Ping-chi, on behalf of the province and Chen Yu-chi, Director of the Shanghai Mint, on behalf of the Ministry of Finance.

The Shantung public bodies are now conducting a thorough investigation of the matter. It will be remembered that Tsingtao's public properties were returned to China after the strenuous agitation on the part of the entire nation less than a year ago.

The report adds that the nine millions will be used by Marshal Tsao Kun for the coming presidential election.

Get Big Haul Of Automatic Pistols And Ammunition

Two Charged Following Raid In Baikal Road

Following a raid at 1341 Baikal Road, where 20 automatic pistols and 500 rounds of ammunition were seized, a Chinese named Woo Yeu-zung and his wife were haled into the Mixed Court yesterday and charged with the importation of firearms.

The raid was made after a Japanese detective had obtained information that a shipment of weapons and ammunition had been taken to the Baikal Road address. Two women found in another room in the house were ordered to furnish security to appear as witnesses and the case was remanded one week by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang upon the request of Detective Sub-Inspector Conduit.

Murder Trial Tomorrow In British Court

The trial of S.S.K. Hoosien, a coal trimmer on the O. and O. s.s. Macedonia, charged with the murder of another Indian coal trimmer on the same vessel, will commence before Judge Peter Grain and a jury of 12 in the British Supreme Court tomorrow morning.

The preliminary hearing was held in the British Police Court three weeks ago when the accused was held for trial before the higher court. He will be represented by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate, assisted by Mr. Mancell Reece, will prosecute.

Six Killed In Explosion In Washington

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Sept. 22.—Three employees were killed and six others more or less seriously injured here today when an explosion occurred in the fuel testing laboratory of the Bureau of Standards and Measures. It is believed that the explosion was caused by gas in one of the testing chambers being ignited.

Commercial Pact With Soviet Essential To China, Says Dr. Wang

Peking Commissioner Expresses Hope For Speedy Negotiations On Eve Of Opening Parley With Moscow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 19.—Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of Sino-Russian Negotiations, entertained a number of journalists to dinner at his residence last night. In the course of a speech, Mr. Wang said:

"We are on the eve of the opening of Sino-Russian Negotiations. Mr. Karakhan, the Plenipotentiary Delegate of Soviet Russia, has arrived, and I have been trying to make the necessary arrangements with him for their commencement. I think it will be admitted by all that the forthcoming negotiations should no longer be delayed and that every assistance should be rendered to ensure their speedy conclusion. Neither China nor Russia should now put forward any condition which shall jeopardise the early commencement of these negotiations.

"A moment's reflection will show that the present anomalous state of affairs cannot long endure between China and Russia whose frontiers march with each other for five thousand miles from the Okhotsk Sea to the foot of the Himalayas; situated as they are, China and Russia are indeed very close neighbors, in fact, as we say in Chinese, we can hear the barking and crowing of each other's dogs and roosters. Therefore even if China and Russia should, out of perversity of nature, refuse to be on speaking terms with each other, the circumstances arising out of such proximity will constrain them to get together sooner or later. Indeed every consideration of reason or policy will dictate that the relationship between the two countries should be of the normal kind and character as observed between intelligent human beings.

ASSIST TRADE

"You are all aware of the amount of trade which used to be carried on between Chinese and Russian merchants until the recent European war put a sudden stop to it. In the nature of the case such trade relations should develop and multiply instead of being held in check as at present. I take it that there is no need for me to quote to you statistics showing the volume of trade between China and Russia, and I am confident that you will agree with me when I say that trade between China and Russia should be assisted and not hampered in every way. Certainly one way to bring about such a situation is, it will be agreed, the early resumption of normal relations between the two neighbors through the early conclusion of a commercial agreement between China and Russia.

"Both China and Russia have the enviable fortune to possess rich natural resources, and it is well known that their resources are well-nigh inexhaustible. As a result of the terrible devastation caused by the recent world war, the nations of Europe are still looking about for countries which can supply the necessary raw materials for the tasks of construction and reconstruction on a vast and continuous scale.

GREAT STOREHOUSES

"China and Russia are perhaps the ideal natural storehouses for Europe, and it only needs a little enterprise and assistance to make China and Russia suppliers of the world's demand for raw materials. Therefore, let the trade between China and Russia be developed and then the trade between China and Russia with the world will be developed and multiplied. Just as the center of international trade had been shifting from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, so it is surely shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The successful conclusion of the forthcoming negotiations between China and Russia would therefore promote the commerce of the whole world.

"A great deal has been said and written on the subject of international peace and the methods to ensure its being permanent and not temporary. If I am not mistaken, every one in this room is a peace-lover, an advocate of peace, and an opponent to the use of force. Then I will make bold to request you to subscribe to my sentiment that the speedy conclusion of the forthcoming negotiations will not only promote trade between China and Russia but also develop the trade through them of the world and this development of international trade will in turn pave the way to international peace. The methods of trade are peaceful and, consequently, the maintenance of such international trade will be the best guarantee for a durable peace.

"Gentlemen:—Permit me to propose the toast of a speedy conclusion to the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations, the development of trade between China and Russia, and through them the trade of the world, and through international trade the promotion of a durable peace. Then the ocean whose waters wash so many of our shores will have been appropriately christened 'Pacific.'"

Mr. David Fraser of the Times replied briefly to Dr. Wang's address and humorously reminded his host that he had said nothing about such important matters as recognition of Soviet Russia or about Mongolia. Dr. Wang, however, refused to be drawn.

National Tribute Given Wilhelmina

(Reuter's Service)

Delft, Sept. 21.—The ceremony of the presentation of the national tribute to the Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Juliana, consisting of the restoration of the chancel of the chief Church in Delft, was held today in the presence of the Ministers, Javan Princes and Dr. Engelenburg, the special envoy from Africa.

The Queen, replying, referred particularly to her subjects overseas who had contributed to the gift and to the guests representing those of the same stock.

Printers' Unions Outlaw Strikers

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Sept. 21.—A joint committee of publishers and representatives of the International Pressmen's Union has been appointed to make arrangements whereby the Union will fill the strikers' places.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Sept. 22.—The Publishers' and Pressmen's Union has signed a contract eliminating the strikers. The contract gives the pressmen an increase of $3 per week and a 45-hour week for day workers and a 41-hour week for

HEADS VETERANS

(Exclusive China Press)

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Albert D. Alcorn was today elected Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans at the annual convention of the organisation.

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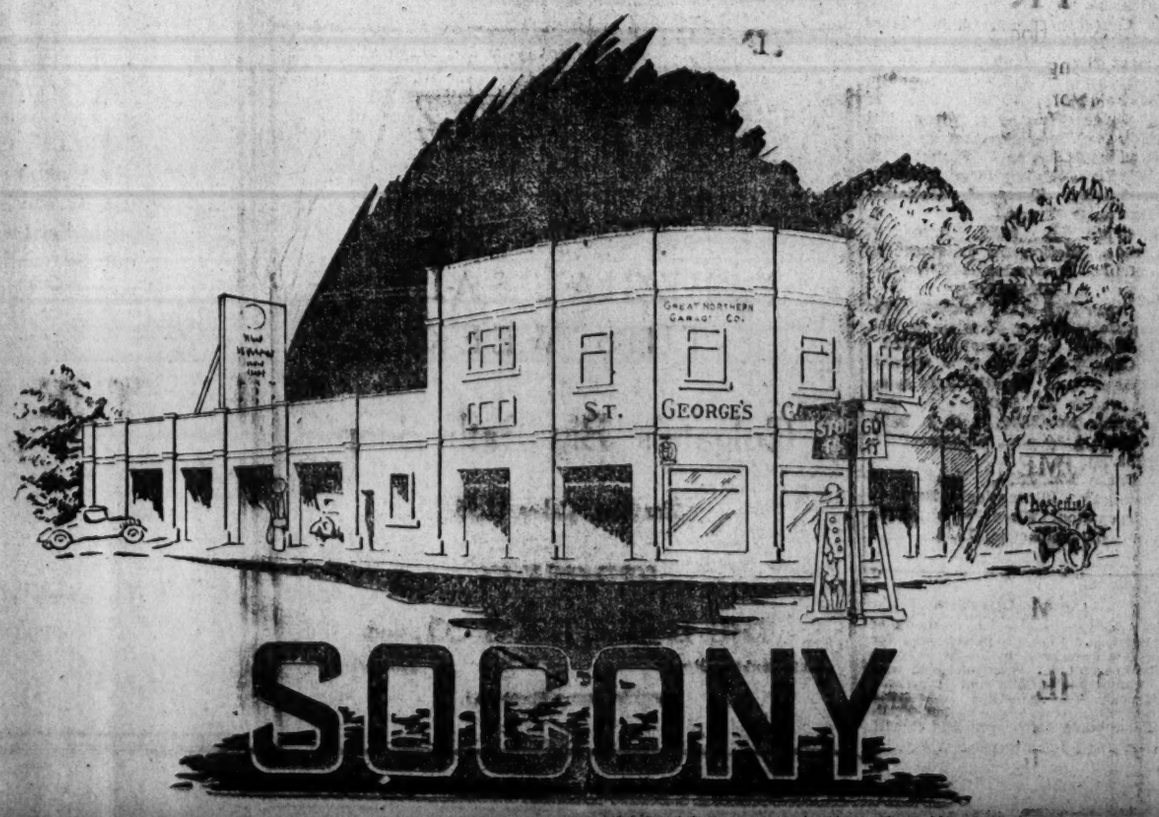

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CENTRAL. To let, single rooms, full board. 103, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
62169 S 29

PRIVATE home, comfortably furnished, bedroom with bath, modern sanitary arrangements, and verandah, garden, tennis, phone, very good board, suitable for bachelor or married couple. Route Doumer. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.
62147 S 25

TO LET, well furnished room, with bath, telephone, with board if desired. Reasonable price. 31, Wayside Road.
62153 S 23

Mrs. J. Lepetit, 47, Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11, Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to out siders. Phone W. 1215.
62155 O 6

TO LET, one big airy room, with board, for two persons. $100. Apply Mrs. Dontsoff, 18, Range Road.
62160 S 23

WELL furnished double room, bathroom attached; suitable for married couple (no children) two bachelors or two young ladies. Private home, tennis court. Quiet locality. Excellent table. Apply to Box 447 THE CHINA PRESS.

55, Bubbling Well, opposite Race Course, in private family, to let, newly decorated and nicely furnished front extra-large, airy, room, open verandah, bathroom attached, excellent board, suitable for two.
62030 S 23

A home away from home. A private house, four furnished bedrooms, bath attached. Every modern convenience. Bachelors only. Apply No. 412, Avenue Joffre. Tel W. 2012.
62095

SELECT French boarding house near French Park nice double and one single room, both with modern bath, permanent hot water, first class cooking, also attic room. Reasonable price. 127, Route Vallon.
62129 S 23

TO LET, a large room, with verandah, (suitable for two bachelors). 12, Tsongchow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. Mrs. Glushkoff.
62141

FOR immediate occupation, a well furnished room, with verandah and bathroom attached, hot water and telephone, near business district. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.
62056

TO LET, comfortably furnished double and single rooms, good food and service. Apply 103, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. West 805.
62111 S 27

DOUBLE room with verandah, ($150) Single room verandah, ($90) Excellent table. Modern sanitation. 85B Rue Bourgeat corner Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. Phone West 3849.
61970

TO LET, two nicely furnished rooms, no board, private family, $40 per mensem. Immediate occupation. Apply 6, Peitaiho Lane, after 5 p.m. (Quinsan Gardens).
T. F. 211

WELL furnished rooms, board or without, also a three room flat. Moderate charges. Apply 59E, Range Road.
62096

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.
61777 O 7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

FOREIGN house has few rooms to let, (with board), in Bubbling Well district, location good, near tram. Reasonable. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.
62037

FOR RENT, nicely furnished double bedroom with bath attached with or without board. Apply No. 29, Baikal Road.
62032 S 23

TO LET, two well furnished rooms, (one with verandah), with or without board. Apply 20, Haskell Road. Tel. N. 4160.
62131 s25

TO LET, large and small rooms, without board, with kitchen and verandah. Price moderate. 2, Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road.
62114

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG married couple, just arrived from America, to be in Shanghai permanently, desire room and board, in private American or English family. Address Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
62163 S 26

YOUNG lady wishes room, without board down town. Willing to share room with another lady. Address Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.
62034 S 23

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, combined office and residential flat, in central district, near Nanking Road and Szechuen Road, suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
62164 S 25

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.
T. F. 141

TO LET, one large and two small office rooms, total about 500 square feet, on ground floor, Hongkong Road. Available at once, moderate rental. Apply to Chin Woo Mutual Trading Corp., 6A Hongkong Road,
62128 S 25

TO LET, suite of three office rooms, on ground floor of modern building, No. 64, Kiangse Road, area 1,200 square feet. Apply to Van Corback & Deelman, 9, Peking Road. Tel. C. 1168.
62087 S 26

TO LET, big show room, on ground floor, in business, centre, with space of 6000 square feet. Available at once. Rental Tls. 700. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65.
No. 7

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 138

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zylstra building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor).
T. F. 189.

A HINT
Use Your Phone
Our records and investigations have convinced us that
WANT ADS IN THE CHINA PRESS
have much greater results if you mention your phone number in your advertisement.

Many people will pick up the phone and answer your ad sooner than drop you a chit in reply.

IF YOU HAVE A PHONE, USE ITS NUMBER in advertising a House To Let, Rooms, Flats, Exchange and Mart, Situations Vacant, etc.

If you have no phone then use a Box Number.

USE A PHONE
FOR
QUICK RESULTS
from
THE CHINA PRESS
Want Ads.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED respectable and reliable young girl or woman to look after three young boys. Must speak French or English. Write stating conditions to Box No. 432, THE CHINA PRESS.
62119

AUTOMOBILE salesman wanted: Intelligent, well educated Chinese salesman with good connections for world famous, high class motor vehicles. State experience, salary and references to Box 420, salary and references to Box 439.
62156 S 26

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated on North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd.
T. F 156

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, one Moutrie piano, good order. $375. May be inspected any time, near Carter Road. West 2779.
62170 S 23

JUST arrived, choice, bond paper, 22" X 34" 32 lbs, white, pink, price lowest in town. Bartlett Yung & Co. 17, Honan Road. Central 1875.
62132 s23

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.
T. F. 2

FOR SALE: I. S. S. bond, $736 paid up. Make offers to Box No. 444, THE CHINA PRESS.
62165 S 23

FINEST qualities of suitings and overcoatings for Autumn and Winter wear. At cheap prices to clear. Any length cut. Adolph Frankau & Co. Ltd. First floor, 15, Peking Road.
61936

CROSS stitch of best quality, Swatow embroidery and Szechuen crepe, etc., to be had at 23, Avenue du Roi Albert Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. Industrial Mission work, Woman's Exchange, Tel. W. 4076.
61894

NEARLY new ricksha and bicycle, for sale. Cheap. 18, Quinsan Gardens.
62112 S 23

FOR SALE: Sound and reliable pony. Perfect lady's hack, good in the country, and excellent for light horse work. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
62106 S 23

LADY'S sable skin coat, first class skins. $1,000 quick sale. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS, or telephone Central 1805.
62120 S 23

NO COMPETITION. Genuine velour hat $5 (cost $18), De Luxe Felt hat $3 (cost $8) and good quality Felt hat $1.20 (cost $5). The Wee-Wee Company, 69-72, North Szechuen Road.
61997 S 23

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number receipt will be returned by bearer.

*Name*_____ *Classification*_____

*Street*_____ *Number of Insertions*_____

*Amount Enclosed. Mex. $*_____ *Signature*_____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. *Minimum Charge Twenty Words*

1	2	3	4	5
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11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box.....The China Press." All arbitrary signs such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) et c., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

ANOTHER ALLEGED PROTECTION CASE IN MIXED COURT

Slander Action Involves Registration In Portuguese Consulate

Another case in which a Chinese is alleged to be seeking protection behind his registration in a foreign Consulate—a question which has figured prominently in recent discussions of the Consular Body—is now before the International Mixed Court in a criminal and civil case.

The action, in which Nien Han Chang is seeking Tls. 50,000 from Wong Toh Tsee, an employee of the Asia Life Insurance Company, an American corporation, for alleged slander, is being heard before the Portuguese Assessor and Magistrate Yui.

A protest was lodged with the Consular Body against the claim of Nien Han Chang to be a Portuguese citizen, on the ground that he is a Chinese and a native of Ningpo, and, according to the records of the Municipal Police, is alleged to be an ex-convict, having been convicted by the Mixed Court of fraud on April 4,1902 and then again on the same charge on December 9, 1911. In the first charge he was sentenced to one year and on the second occasion received 30 months' imprisonment. Furthermore, Mr. W. S. Fleming, and Mr. F. W. Hadley, counsel for the defendant, contended before the Consular Body that the complainant, according to the civil records in the Mixed Court, had filed suits in that Court previously as a Chinese citizen, and had raised no objection to the jurisdiction.

"RED TAPE"

This information was first offered to the Portuguese Consulate which declared that as higher Portuguese authorities had declared Nien Han Chang to be a Portuguese citizen, that declaration could not now be questioned by the Portuguese Consul at Shanghai. The Consular Body in Shanghai was appealed to order an Assessor of the day, and not the Portuguese Assessor at the Mixed Court, to try the case and assume jurisdiction over the complainant.

The Senior Consul in Shanghai first stopped the proceedings in the Mixed Court, presided over by the Portuguese Assessor, but afterwards declared that by virtue of the ruling adopted in 1911 it was a matter for the Portuguese authorities. The ruling in question laid down that when any Consulate asserts foreign interest in a case pending in the Mixed Court decision of the Consulate is final.

Mr. Fleming remarked that it was a great injustice and a serious flaw in the legal machinery when a Chinese who had all along been recognised as a Chinese citizen and been suing in the Mixed Court as such could suddenly blossom forth as a Portuguese citizen and receive the protection of the Portuguese Consulate. Mr. Fleming went further and stated that Assessors Blackburn and Tenney had all along refused the claim of Chinese to foreign nationality unless they produced a certificate from the Chinese Government allowing them to expatriate.

THREE JUDGES

The application to the Consular Body in Shanghai failed and the case was sent back to the Mixed Court to be tried by the Portuguese Assessor and the Chinese Magistrate, with Assessor Allman sitting to watch the case as American interests were claimed.

On the case being re-opened again this week the complainant through his attorney, Mr. Sidney Moss, filed a motion asking that the defendant be required to give security for his appearance in the civil action, in the sum of Tls. 50,000. Mr. Hadley, who appeared with Mr. Fleming on behalf of the defendant, said that the old rule of the Mixed Court requiring defendants to give security in every case had been abrogated by joint action of the Assessors and Magistrates some time ago. He remarked that it would be unfair to the defendant if security was demanded.

The defendant was a man of substantial means and of unquestioned good character and standing in the community and was not one who was likely to abscond. Certainly in his case there was no necessity to give security for his appearance, he said.

Mr. Hadley further pointed out that exceptional circumstances under which the Court could make such an order had not been shown and could not be shown.

Mr. Fleming supported Mr. Hadley and called attention to the fact that the Court only had to consult its own records for proof of the alleged criminal career of the plaintiff in the case, and urged that under the circumstances no security should be required.

After a long discussion between the Portuguese Assessor and the Magistrate the Court finally ordered that the plaintiff give security for the sum of Tls. 1,000, after which the defendant would be required to furnish security to the extent of Tls. 5,000. The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

In the civil action H. T. Nien claimed the sum of Tls. 50,000 as damages for alleged circulation by Hwang Doh Tsze of certain false rumors wherein the defendant is alleged to have charged the plaintiff with being a gambler and a swindler. The criminal charge was based on the same allegation.

Treaty Of Mutual Aid Most Important Work Of League This Year

Drafting Of New Agreement Is Looked Upon As Notable Accomplishment—Will Enable Reduction Of Armaments

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Sept. 21.—The most important work of this year's session of the Assembly of the League of Nations is undoubtedly the draft treaty of mutual assistance enabling reduction of armaments. The committee dealing with it has hitherto adopted thirteen out of the nineteen articles. The Thirteenth Article provides that any State, a member of the League of Nations, who is not a signatory of the treaty may benefit by its provisions by notifying its adherence to the Secretary-General of the League, who shall inform the other high contracting parties. States, not members of the League, become parties to the treaty subject to the consent of two-thirds of the signatory States.

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Sept. 21.—Hedjaz has applied for admission into the League of Nations.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—M. Leon Bourgeois, the President of the French delegation at Geneva, who was present today for the first time at the sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, was the object of a demonstration of warm sympathy by those present, who rose and gave him prolonged cheers.

M. Motta (Swizerland) declared that the Italo-Greek difference had been happily terminated thanks to the intervention of the Conference of Ambassadors and the collaboration of the League. M. Motta then drew the attention of the Assembly to the question of the responsibility of State for political crimes and offences perpetrated on their territory. He considered that the theoretical discussion remained open, affirming the efficacious role played by the League and tributing to the great man, who was the incarnation of its idea, M. Leon Bourgeois.

M. Loudon (Netherlands) also expressed satisfaction at the felicitous issue of the Greco-Italian incident and asked that the result of the debate of the Council concerning the interpretation of the Pact should be the subject of future exchanges of view.

Viscount Ishii (Japan) in the name of the Council declared that it would call juridical experts into consultation touching the interpretation of the pact.

Dr. Nansen (Norway) expressed the hope that litigious questions should be referred to the Permanent Court of Justice.

M. Zahle (Denmark) insisted that the Great Powers should accept the idea of obligatory arbitration.

The sitting will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Indo-China Aids French War Zone

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Minister of the Liberated Territories, Dr. Reibel has received a sum of 100,000 francs from the general budget of Indo-China and from local budgets to be devoted to reconstruction of certain devastated localities in the Meurthe and Moselle.

The higher course of literature established at Hanoi will comprise free lectures and public courses. Chairs of French literature and philosophy have been created as a first step.

FAIR IS SUCCESS

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Antananarivo Fair is proving a brilliant success. In one day 44,000 Europeans and natives attended the Fair and the business done in the first two days amounted to a sum of 800,000 francs.

NEXT U. S. MAIL GOES ON EMPRESS NEXT TUESDAY

Taking mail for America the Empress of Canada will leave Woosung for Vancouver via Kobe on Tuesday morning, and the tender with outbound passengers for Woosung will leave the Customs jetty at 5.30 o'clock Monday evening and mail closes at 3.30 p.m. This is the last mail boat for America in September, and the next one will go on the President McKinley, October 4.

The Canada left Hongkong at 1 p.m. yesterday and is due at Woosung at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty around 1.30 p.m.

With the next mail from the States, the President Taft is expected in Shanghai from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports next Wednesday, and the President Jackson will arrive from Seattle two days later.

The President Wilson which arrived in port Friday morning and docked at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the Empress of Russia, which dropped anchor at Woosung Friday night, sailed for Hongkong last evening.

Railways Donate $50,000 To Relieve Distressed In Japan

The Ministry of Communications have raised the sum of $50,000 for Japanese earthquake relief work. Of the money obtained, over $10,000 was from deduction of 10 percent of the monthly salaries of the officials in the Ministry, the same amount from the Peking-Hankow Railway, $15,000 from the staff of the Tientsin-Pukow and Shantung Railways, $10,000 from the Peking-Mukden line, and $7,000 from the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

Obituary

MR. DAVID HENDERSON

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 22—The death is announced of Mr. David Henderson, formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese Maritime Customs, at the age of 83.

Correspondence

STILL AFTER THE TRAMS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Dear Sir: At 12:20 p.m. yesterday, I saw a Municipal Inspector halt a tram, route 6, at Seward Road. He took from his pocket a note book and a pencil, and counted the number of passengers in both the first and second classes and put down the result in his note book together with the number of the car. This car was overcrowded.

Is the M. C. undertaking to file another action against the Trawmays? I hope not, for the latter will have to prepare to pay another fine if it is so.

After all I am anxious to see any improvement either made by the Tramways or enforced to be made in the very near future.

Yours faithfully,

M. Y. Y.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Paris London crossrate: £1=77.00 francs.

There is Health for your Baby in a tin of

Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

The first food in the 'Allenburys' Progressive System of Infant Feeding. It resembles as closely as possible baby's natural dietary—mother's milk. The casein which is present in cow's milk or ordinary dried milk, and which forms hard, indigestible masses in baby's stomach, is removed by a unique process of manufacture, making the Milk Food No. 1 ideal for bottle fed babies from birth to 3 months.

Write for further particulars and free copy of 'Allenburys' book on 'Infant Feeding and Management'

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

40 Canton Road, SHANGHAI.

GE EDISON

G-E EDISON

The Dependable Lamp

For Sale at Electric Dealers

General Distributors for China

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

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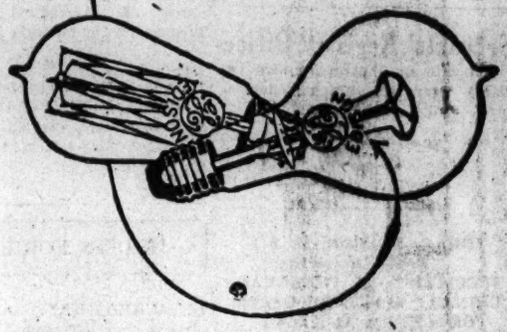


Dr. B. Paukstat, M.D.

Specialist in diseases of the eye.

"SUN—RAY"

and

ELECTRO—MEDICAL TREATMENTS

The Modern Science of Health Promotion

Dr. R. A. Thompson

Specialist in the Scientific application of glasses.

25 Jinkee Road

Tel. C. 1804

We are now showing our highly specialized and distinctive lines of **Corsets, Girdles, Brassiers, and Brasselates.**

"The last tick of the clock in Invisible Corseting"

I. CANTOROVICH

28 Broadway

Complete combination and novelty wrappers with soft comfort pad.

WHAT'S THE BIG IDEA?

Wait And See!

DEL MONTE

October 1

LAOU KIU CHWANG SILK CO.

P128 NANKING ROAD

2

More Days Remain To Take Advantage Of Our

GREAT AUTUMN

SILK SALE

Special attention to mail orders. Samples free

TRADE MARK

Established 1857

Tel. C. 3169

Laou Kiu Chwang

SILK COMPANY

P. 128 Nanking Road

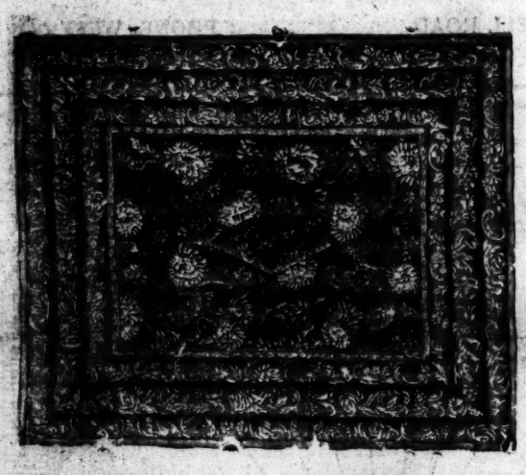
WHITEAWAY'S THE HOUSE FOR VALUE

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS THIS WEEK

We have just unpacked **50 cases of new patterns in Pyrex Glass ware.** Inspection Invited.

REAL "WOOLVENA" DOWN QUILTS

New stock just received. The finest Quilts in the world. Stocked in all sizes, from children's crib to double bed. Make your choice to-morrow



"Woolvena" Down Quilts

Floral Satin with Self colored Panels

For single bed.	Price	**$24.50**
For ¾ bed.	„	**29.50**
For double bed.	„	**42.50**

"Woolvena" Down Quilts covered Superfine Satin in Handsome design.

For single beds	Price	**$ 72.50**
„ double „	„	**125.00**

"Woolvena" Down Quilts for children's Beds. covered floral sateen.

Size 2½ x 3½ feet	Price	**$10.50**
„ 3 x 4½ „	„	**14.50**
„ 4 x 5 „	„	**19.75**

The first shipment to the Orient of **"Kirch" Famous American Extending Curtain Rods.** Full stock in Velvetone Brass Finish. Easy to fit and will last for years.

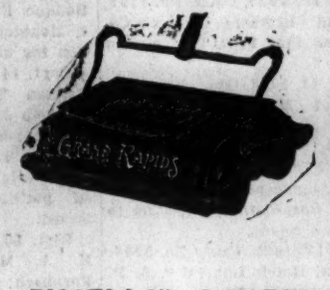
Prices from **$1.25** to **2.75** each

"BISSELLS" **CARPET SWEEPERS.** Japanned Fittings, Complete

PRICE **$12.50**

"BISSELLS" **VACUUM CARPET SWEEPERS.** Ideal for Tientsin Carpets.

PRICE **$21.50**



"BISSELLS" **CARPET SWEEPERS.** Ballbearing, Nickel Fittings

PRICE **$15.50**

A BIG MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITY

Special Purchase of Manufacturers' Samples offered this week at Manufacturers' cost price.

Whiteaway's have purchased for cash a huge assortment of Samples from the representative of a large number of European Manufacturers, and the whole lot will be offered this week at manufacturers' cost price. The sample discount we obtained on these goods represents our profit. Each and every article will have the original cost price on it in sterling, and the price you will pay will be the dollar equivalent.

These goods comprise:—

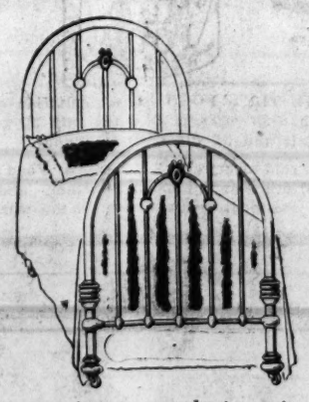
Nickel Plated Goods, Shaving Mirrors,
Plated Table Cruets, Toys and Games,
Pen Knives, Razors, Manicure Sets, etc., etc.

They will not remain long unsold so an immediate visit is necessary.

(Manufacturers' Samples Displayed on 1st Floor)

"Fulton" **American Baby Carriages** just unpacked. Folding and Semi-Folding; colours black, brown, grey.

Price **$35.00 39.50 49.50**



A new design in **"Hoskins" Beds,** white eggshell finish, 3'x6' 6," complete with diamond mesh spring.

PRICE **$45.00**

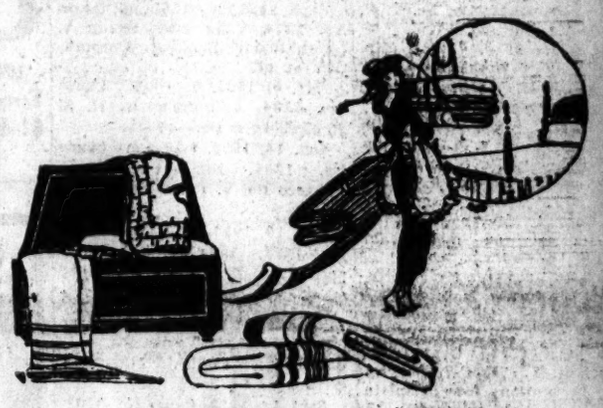
"Dunkleys" Famous Baby Carriages.

Motor built bodies. Low built, ¾ and 1 inch rubber tyres. Well upholstered.

Price **$139.50** to **$275.00**

We have just received a full stock of the famous **"Long Life" Aluminium Ware** Heavy Grade. Let us fit your kitchen

Just unpacked 5,000 pairs **"Wayloo" Real Scotch All Wool Cheviot Blankets.** Guaranteed absolutely pure wool and manufactured expressly for us. All blankets whipped singly with pale blue border. **Splendid Value.**



QUALITY No. C.

Size 54 by 81 inches		Prices **$ 8.75** each	
„ 62 by 81 „		„ **10.75** „	
„ 72 by 90 „		„ **13.75** „	
„ 80 by 96 „		„ **17.50** „	

Superior Quality "A"

Size 62 by 81 inches		Price **$11.75** each	
„ 72 by 90 „		„ **16.25** „	
„ 80 by 96 „		„ **19.75** „	

Also Stocked in Crib Sizes

Decorated Enamel Toilet Set

Unbreakable. New Stock just unpacked. A choice selection of designs and colours.

5 Piece Sets

Decor № 8057

Prices **$7.50 13.50 15.50 16.50** set

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Sieg-man; testimony taken of S. Greenfield, E. Greenfield, L. Sieg-man; continued.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2309, U. S. v. C. McCormick; arraignment; plea of guilty entered.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2309, U. S. v. T. McCoy; arraignment; plea of guilty entered.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2310, U. S. v. J. M. Nelson; arraignment; plea of not guilty; testimony taken of F. Fernandez, J. Johnston, W. Campbell, A. Mackie; submitted.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; arraignment; plea of not guilty entered.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; on demurrer to information; submitted.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co., on motion to make more definite; submitted.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2134, Auto-Palace Company v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; on motion to be amended.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; on demurrer; petition to be amendew.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al; on motion to set; assigned.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; on motion to set; passed.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Brother Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S.S. Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; on motion of execution; submitted.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2161, Martin v. Martin; testimony taken of Dr. P. Martin, Dr. T. G. McMartin; submitted.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2190, Webb v. Webb; testimony taken of C. H. Webb, J. M. de Figueredo; submitted.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on motion for bill of particulars; passed.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; on motion for judgment; passed.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; passed.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fisher v. Charles Stone; on motion for complete record on appeal; on motion to approve appeal bond; submitted.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; on motion to set; assigned.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; on motion for execution; on motion to extend time for docketing record on appeal; submitted.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 498, U. S. v. H. B. Niles; testimony taken of Utam Singh, Yuen Ching Yui; submitted.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 501, U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; testimony taken of W. R. Kinniple; submitted.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 502, U. S. v. D. K. Tom; testimony taken of V. Wooley, D. K. Tom; submitted.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 497, U. S. v. Geo. A. Mayer; on motion to dismiss.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 120, Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; on motion for security; passed.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

Sept. 11, 1923, Cause No. 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; order allowing defendant until Nov. 9, 1923, to file answer.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2301, U. S. v. T. J. Howe et al; order of dismissal.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2285, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; order of dismissal.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2281, The Glen Line Ltd. v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; order of dismissal.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; order sustaining application to dismiss.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 498, U. S. v. H. B. Niles; dismissed.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 501, U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; assessed costs.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 502, U. S. v. D. K. Tom; dismissed.

Sept. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 497, U. S. v. Geo. A. Mayer; dismissed.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

Sept. 24, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

Sept. 24, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny.

Sept. 24, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.

Oct. 5, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 2134, Auto-Palace v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

Oct. 16, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co.

Oct. 19, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Sept. 11, 1923, Corpn. No. 143, Biographical Publishing Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2303, Fu Chung Yao v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; demurrer.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2134, Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; motion to set.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co; notice on demurrer.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation, et al; motion to set.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. V. S. Elliott; bond.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; motion to set.

Sept. 12, 1923, Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co.; motion to set.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2056, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Elmons; writ of execution issued.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; objection to assignee's report.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; motion for execution.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion for bill of particulars.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2226, George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny; motion.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; motion.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 1545, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; notice of motion re record on appeal; motion to approve appeal bond.

Sept. 13, 1923, Cause No. 846, Zee Foh Sung v. Frank Fernandez; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; information; bond.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2308, U. S. v. C. McCormick; information.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2309, U. S. v. T. McCoy; information.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2310, U. S. v. John M. Nelson; information.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc. in bankruptcy; motion to set.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; motion to set.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l 'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion for execution.

Sept. 14, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; assignment.

Sept. 15, 1923, Cause No. 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman-Linden Engineering Corporation; amended petition; alias summons issued.

Sept. 15, 1923, Cause No. 2177, K. A. Massey v. Robert R. L. Fernbach; alias writ of execution.

Sept. 15, 1923, Cause No. 2295, E. Slutsky and A. Fisheff v. International Banking Corporation; answer.

Sept. 15, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l 'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion to extend time to docket record on appeal.

Sept. 15, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; reply to objection to assignee's report.

Sept. 15, 1923, Corpn. No. 144, The Mah-Jongg Company of China, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; demurrer to information.

Sept. 17, 1923, Cause No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; plaintiff's reply brief.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 13, 1923, Crim. No. 501, U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; complaint.

Sept. 13, 1923, Civil No. 120, Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; motion for deposit.

Sept. 13, 1923, Crim. No. 483, U. S. v. P. A. Sargeant; motion to discontinue.

Sept. 13, 1923, Crim. No. 502, U. S. v. D. K. Tom; complaint.

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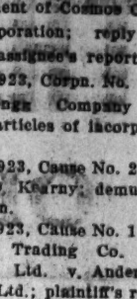

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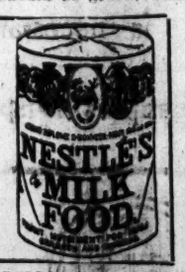

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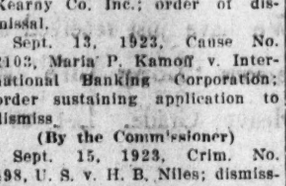

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The Salvation Army's West Point

The Militant Christianity of the Salvation Army is, cradled in a West Point of its own, located on a hillside in the Bronx, New York City, where the training is as rigorous, perhaps, as that required in the United States Military Academy on the Hudson. The Salvation Army cadets must measure up to an exacting physical and spiritual standard, and mentally, says a writer in the New York Times, they would compare with the average student body. Qualifying for the course does not come easily. It comes only as a reward of three or four years' training in the army atmosphere, and cadets, we are told, are picked with a special eye to the quality of their resolution, for life in the Army is not a mere matter of drum-beating and psalmsinging. When the year in college is finished the graduates become probationary officers, commissioned either as lieutenants or captains, when they must undergo trial for another year. They must study during this period, and are required to read specified books, on which they must afterward pass an examination. If they measure up at the end of this period they attain the full rank of officers. The college is conducted on a military basis, and the writer tells us:

"Students rise by bugle at 6:30 in the morning and go to bed by 'taps' at 10 o'clock. Each student takes care of his own bed, does his own laundry, and has a certain part of the building to keep clean. They are exceptionally well housed in a fine Gothic building originally built as an orphanage, but acquired some few years ago by the Army. Students do all of the cooking and handle the every-day tasks throughout.

"The claim that this is the most economically administered educational institution in the United States is borne out by figures. The weekly payroll for thirteen members of the faculty and staff is $82. Colonel Charles Miles, the principal, and Mrs. Miles, his chief assistant, receive just $16 a week between them. The only outside employe is the engineer, who is paid $30 a week, or twice the compensation of Colonel and Mrs. Miles. Colonel Miles is a preceptor who rules with an understanding hand, and the visitor instinctively feels the cheerfulness and well-being of those under his guidance."

Interesting personalities are often to be found among the cadets. In the class of 203 recently graduated, the Times writer tells us, was William Dinwoodie, until recently night city editor of a Cleveland newspaper. A young man, who by education and training might have looked forward to a rising career in journalism, "he has elected to don the Army uniform and go forth in the byways of life, seeking to do what service he may for the other fellow. That the choice is one which has brought him comfort and resolution may be deduced from a glance at his earnest, serious face. He talks about his days in a newspaper office as something that is passed, and looks forward to his new work with a vision which could be inspired only by high purpose and deep faith." Among the many contrasts offered in the Army is Wong Chong, who has had, we are told, a varied career, "but sees ahead of him the fulfilment of a call which he first heard when he kneeled at the drumhead of the Army on a corner one night and first profest a longing for something better." Another contrast cited is Charles Blanchard, "who went through that affair in France with the Third Army," and "did a good bit of fighting between times as lightweight champion of the Eighth Division." He was a "bantam of the true fighting breed," and now "is ready to take his place in leading another kind of campaign, one which is intended to save men instead of destroying them." There are several former soldiers among the new officers of this spiritual army, and Colonel Miles, who has forty-two years' service behind him as an Army worker in all parts of the world, has this to say, as the Times writer quotes him:

"Fundamentally every man is religious, although he may not suspect it himself. Often this instinctive veneration for his Creator and longing to reach a higher plane do not become active until he undergoes stress of spirit. I believe that soldiers who have entered the Army will become some of our most valuable officers, because all of them are imbued with a fine aspiration toward nobler things. The events of their soldier days have helped them to gain a gentleness and humility which is the true basis of Christian character."

Pittsburgh Republicans Put Out Biggest Banner

Pittsburgh, Aug. 19.—Determined to attract the eye of the public to the the names of its candidates for city and county offices, the Republican organisation committee flung to the breeze today what is believed to be the largest banner ever shown for any purpose in the United States.

The banner, measuring 132 by 73 feet, was suspended from the wall of the Grant Street side of the William Penn Hotel, visible to all persons. It contains 1,100 yards of canvas and carries the the names of all candidates on the Republican organisation ticket. To place it in position three heavy cables were necessary, with numerous guy ropes to anchor it to the hotel wall. Thirty-one gallons of paint were used in assembling it. It took a dozen men ten hours to put it into position.

RECORD NUMBER AT ST. JOHN'S FOR NEXT TERM

Nearly 800 Students Enroll In College And Middle School

The 44th academic year of St. John's University, which began last week, shows a decided expansion over the St. John's of previous years. The enrolment has reached the number of nearly 800 of which number more than 450 are in the College and 300 in the Middle School.

Such an increased registration has been made possible by the taking over of two buildings formerly occupied by St. Mary's Hall, and the adding of a dozen new members of the faculty.

Among the men who have come from America this year to join the teaching staff are Mr. F. W. Gill, Mr. L. H. Schultz, Mr. R. T. Pollard and Mr. S. C. Soo. Mr. Gill was for several years connected with the Shanghai American School, and has many friends in Shanghai. From here he went to Peking to be the head of the Peking American School. For the last two years he has been in the States.

Mr. Schultz, B. A., University of Southern California and M. A., Columbia, is teaching chemistry, and both Mr. Pollard and Mr. Soo have been added to the Department of History and Government. Mr. Pollard is a graduate of Ohio State University, and has been doing graduate work there, and Mr. Soo, a graduate of St. John's, has been attending the University of Wisconsin, from which school he received the degree of master of arts in political science last June.

OTHERS ON FACULTY

Others who have joined the College faculty include Mr. S. F. Li, B. A., St. John's instructor in biology; Mr. C. P. Zien, instructor in Chinese, and Messrs. H. Wang, H. A. Pan and Yang, all business men of Shanghai, who are teaching courses in the Department of Economics.

New teachers in the Middle School include: Miss V. B. Clary, English, and Messrs. Z. Lee, N. L. Tsang and Z. W. Dau, general middle school subjects.

Mr. P. K. Sze, a graduate of St. John's, has assumed the duties of registrar.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., is publishing works of five members of the faculty. Dr. H. F. MacNair and the Rev. L. W. Faucett. Professor MacNair, head of the Department of History and Government, has compiled a book of selected readings, with interpretations, called "Modern Chinese History." He is a regular contributor to the China Weekly Review, Chinese Political Science Review and other magazines, and has published several other books, notably a collection of "Short Stories for Chinese Students."

Mr. Faucett is bringing out a small book on "Teaching Phonetics Inductively," and is also editing a series of readers for Dr. W. A. Craigie, of Oxford. The readers are to be adapted for middle school students in China. Dr. Craigie is one of the editors of the New Oxford Dictionary, and is a well-known authority on the reading of English.

REGISTRATION OCT. 2

Mr. Zien, who has joined the Chinese teaching force, has quite a reputation as an author, both of historical works and novels. His "Stories of Boxers" is being translated into English.

The official admission of the new students will take place at 10 o'clock the morning of Tuesday, October 2. More than one hundred and sixty freshmen and a score of new students in advanced classes will be formally admitted to St. John's. The program of Matriculation will include opening remarks by Dr. F. L. H. Pott, President; an address by Prof. W. H. Taylor, professor of chemistry, and the pledging of the new students to observe the statutes and obey the rules and regulations of St. John's University, to discharge faithfully all scholastic duties and to maintain the honor and dignity of the University.

With the removal of St. Mary's Hall to Brenan Road, St. John's now has more than fifty acres of land in use. At present there are altogether more than forty buildings, counting faculty residences, Chinese and foreign, and construction has begun on the new Middle School group. It is expected to have the main Middle School building completed by the fall of 1924.

TERRIBLE LEG CAUSED THROUGH KICK OF A HORSE.

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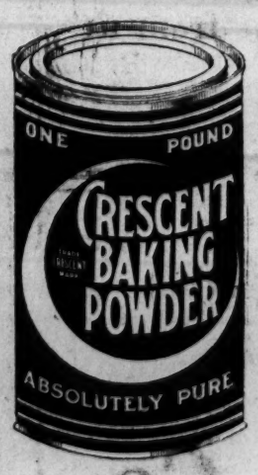

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Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Writes Of Experiences In Quake Stricken Zone

(The following gripping and tragic account of the earthquake was carried to Shanghai in a letter written by a 15-year-old girl to her sister here after the former, her mother and little brother had escaped from the devastated zone, following harrowing experiences. The father, according to latest reports, was killed in Tokio. The writer and the rest of the family were in Homoko, a small resort outside of the capital, when the shock came.)

"Here we are at——'s house, all well after our terrible experience. It was awful. It is just a week today that the quake happened. It is a wonder that we are alive. The tiles of the roofs and beams of houses, bricks and walls were falling all about us. I was the last to run out of the house, so I got more bricks on me. As soon as we got to the outside of the house, we were thrown against the gate, for nobody could stand, as the earth was shaking so violently. We lay on the ground for about five minutes. B——had just left to go to the pictures, and was just getting on the tramcar when he was also thrown to the ground. He just escaped a house falling on him. He came running home, black from his fall. We had rushed to a motor garage opposite our house and were holding on to a tree like the rest of the people, for we could hardly stand. When we saw B——we were a little relieved, for mother was troubling so much about him.

"We had not stood for more than 10 minutes before the wounded were carried where we were. Children with arms off, some with heads cut and blood streaming down their faces. Men and women were running about in agony, covered with blood. The most surprising thing was in less then 10 minutes, the Japanese doctors were attending to the wounded. We had but a few scratches. We were all dressed in our oldest clothes as the cook had left a few days before and amah had left the night before, so mother was cooking and I was looking after——. ——was just going in for a bathe, and she had a bathing suit on. Mother had a short slip on and I one of my oldest dresses. We all looked so funny and as we were in a Japanese house, we had no shoes or stockings on. Mother wanted to run back and get her shoes, but I would not let her for slates were still falling. Anyway she went and brought out her shoes. Oh! but mother's face was so white. I asked what was the matter. "It's terrible, terrible," mother said, for the whole of the inside of the house had fallen in as we did not go back to save anything. We ran into a big field as fire was coming near us. Houses near the field started on fire, so we ran to a baseball ground which was never used and was covered with grass. It was terrible, for our throats were dry and we were hungry as we had not had our lunch.

CIRCLED BY FIRE

"Fire was all around us and the earth as shaking all the time. Thousands of people were in the same field as us. It was beginning to get dark, and we had no food or drink—nothing to sleep on. Later on some Japanese took pity on us and offered us a few quilts that they had saved. These Japanese were jolly good to us. They gave us biscuits and tinned milk.

"We slept in danger all night, for every now and then the earth quaked, and the fire was coming nearer. Explosions of oil tanks were repeatedly heard, and the whole sky was red, for all Yokohama was on fire, also Yostuko, Migishi, and Homoko were all on fire, so you can imagine what it was like. None of us slept. We were all up at 6 o'clock and A—— and I went to get things from our house and found almost all the houses in Homoko burnt to the ground. All our summer dresses and underclothes and everything we possessed was burnt. Mother had about 70 yen in her bag, I had just saved Yen 20 and the money for the bills was all burnt. Just two weeks before the quake, Daddy had brought the gramaphone down from Tokio, also new records. They, also, were burnt.

"I could hardly make out our house for the whole place was ruined. When I went back and told mother she cried and cried, for we had nothing left. About eight o'clock we each ate two biscuits, and some dirty black water, which was our breakfast. At half past nine, two gentlemen came up and said it was not safe to stay where we were and that we had better go to Yokohama and get on one of the boats like the rest of the foreigners, so one carried——and the other——, while we followed behind.

LIGHTS UNBELIEVABLE

"I can hardly belive what I saw on the way to Yokohama. Houses burnt down, some still on fire, people dying on the road, some bandaged from head to foot, mothers holding their dead children to them, and all were crying. I had to walk along on my bare feet, and the ground was so hot after the fire. We had about three hours' walk to reach the small boats which took us out to the steamer. All the houses on the Bluff were burnt. Some of them were once beautiful homes—now nothing but ruins.

"I pitied the poor dogs. Some of them were lovely dogs, but most of them were dying from thirst and hunger, and were quite mad.

"We had an awful job to get on the ship, as each boat was full. We were lifted by ships' sailors—English and American and carried into the boat, which was all oily, wet and muddy. It was just like being shipwrecked. Mothers were crying for their lost husbands or children, and some were in pain. Kiddies were howling, and the boat was bobbing up and down, and all were so nervous.

"Somehow or other, we got on board the s.s. Steel Navigator. We were all carried up the gangway. Mother fainted as so did many others. We were treated very well on board by the crew, for they all gave us their mattresses and blankets to sleep on. Most of us had to sleep on the deck. I and friends of mine slept in a lifeboat. We had no covers on us, and the wind was blowing hard. We were all dressed in thin clothes, and when we woke up in the morning, we had heavy colds on us. I was sick until we reached Kobe—as usual.

"DADDY" NOT THERE

"When we arrived in Kobe, there were hundreds of people on the pier watching the refugees coming ashore. Mother and I looked all around to see if anyone had come to meet us, but there was no Daddy. Mr. —— came on deck and asked who we were. After hearing our story, he sent us in one of the motor boats to the Oriental Hotel. We there met——, and he said he had not seen or heard anything of Daddy. Mother cried so hard. She expected to see Daddy in the Oriental Hotel. They gave us some tea and then we were taken to a room where there was a crowd of refugees who were once rich and are now poor, where clothes and shoes, and hats were given to us. Just one change each. I think it was very kind of the Kobe people to give so much, for the room was piled up with clothing—almost everything one could think of, even to tooth paste and brushes.

"The suspense of waiting to hear news of Daddy is terrible. Some say they saw him alive, some say they saw him dead.

Koreans Started Fires In Tokio After Quake, Japanese Here Charges

Military Attache At Consulate Makes Public Report On Alleged Sabotage And Conflicts With Excited Citizenry

(Nihon Dempo)

Shanghai, Sept. 21.—Although much has been said of the activity of Koreans in connection with the recent earthquake disaster in Japan, the facts of all affairs have so far been held from publication. The ban was lifted yesterday, when a note containing the details was handed to "Nihon Dempo" by Major Colonel Kobayashi, military attache to the local Japanese Consulate general.

The following is a translation of the note:

"Simultaneously with the outburst of the disaster, a part of the Koreans in Tokio commenced to start fires in various parts of the city by using kerosene oil or explosives. They were also found to have thrown poisonous substances in various wells of the city, and violated Japanese women. They were also suspected of destroying many bridges which might have been taken by refugees to get to safer places, and also attempted to below up the radio station at Funabashi.

INQUIRY CONDUCTED

"An investigation into what they have done is now being conducted by the authorities concerned and already many discoveries of explosives used by them in burning the city have been made.

"During the confusion of the conflagration, which followed the earthquake, the excitement of the people was at its zenith and the murderous acts of Koreans which were perpetrated in their face drove them almost mad, with the result that there was a general melee among citizens themselves. The consequence was that some Koreans were either killed or wounded, with much more casualties to Japanese citizens.

"The rumor of the mutinous rising of Koreans added to the already excited public feeling in the stricken areas and its neighborhoods, and gave rise to one after another of disquieting reports, which was only natural in view of the general belief even before the disaster that malcontent Koreans in Tokio were plotting some atrocity, keeping themselves in constant communication with their comrades in Shanghai and Siberia.

"Apart from a small portion of the whole number, all Koreans now in Tokio are of a peaceful disposition. From the initial moment, the government authorities have been endeavoring to give them special care. They have been protected by troops, police, philanthropic bodies, and individuals and have been housed in designated places, where food and clothes are being catered in plenty. The number of Koreans thus protected now exceeds 5,000, of which several hundreds are employed in reconstruction work.

"Koreans, living in districts outside the affected areas are doing their work as usual under protection of the authorities concerned or their employers.

"There were several cases of casualties to Chinese residents, which was inevitable in such a melee as mentioned in the second item. It is a regrettable thing, but, among all, it was Japanese whose casualties were the biggest."

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The Present Position Of :-: Tuberculosis :-:

(By W. E. Gye in The Nation and The Athenaeum)

Every year in the United States forty thousand persons die of tubercular disease. All the countries of Europe, suffer to an approximately equal extent—proportional to population. Consequently the number of lives lost from tubercular disease is greater in each generation than the number lost during the four years of the Great War. It is probable that in England and Wales alone during the nineteenth century the tubercle bacillus killed more people than all the wars throughout the world during the same period. These general facts are well known, and are repeated here simply to emphasize the magnitude of the problem of tuberculosis, and to show that a single preventable disease is more menacing to life than national conflicts, and that war against disease must be carried on unceasingly.

During the last forty years every civilised country has spent large sums of money in attempts to reduce the amount of tuberculosis and in providing hospitals, sanatoria, or public assistance for tubercular patients; and small sums on what may be termed direct research. The number of deaths from the disease has been slowly falling for more than half a century, but, in face of the annual loss of life and the constant drain on the wealth of the Western world, the impatient question: "Why is the disease not prevented or a cure discovered?" is understandable and deserves analysis. The obvious answer to the question is that we do not yet know enough about tuberculosis. The ideal solution of the problem is prevention, but it will be shown that, before we can devise preventive measures that shall have a rapid and measurable effect in reducing the disease, many gaps in our knowledge must be filled.

In 1865 Villemin proved that tuberculosis could be transferred from man to the lower animals. The importance of this observation was that it follows that tuberculosis is an infectious malady. This conclusion was contested by many of the leading physicians of the time, but it was triumphantly justified by Robert Koch's discovery (1882) of the bacillus of tuberculosis. Koch's demonstration that the bacillus is constantly associated with the disease "tuberculosis"—and in the limited sense in which the term is used, is the "cause" of the disease—was complete, and has been confirmed by all subsequent experience.

VARIETIES OF BACILLI

There are several varieties of tubercle bacilli now known—the "human," the "bovine," and the "avian." From the present point of view two only are of importance, the "human" and the "bovine." These two microbes, though very similar in size and chemical characteristics, and though undoubtedly closely related to one another, are yet quite distinct: the "human" variety cannot be converted into nor derived from the "bovine." Both cause tubercular disease in man.

The "bovine" strain of the tubercle bacillus attacks cattle primarily. It is transferred to the human being in milk, and may give rise in children to tubercular disease of glands, bones, joints, and the abdominal cavity. It causes many deaths—about 3,000 a year in this country—and considerable suffering and deformity, but is, nevertheless, of much less consequence than the "human" variety. Further, if tuberculosis of cattle could be stamped out, the reservoir of the "bovine" bacillus would be dried up, and the corresponding human disease would disappear.

The problem of "human" tuberculosis—the form which is caused by the so-called human variety of microbe—is much more difficult. The reservoir here is the human being himself. Further, the commonest location of the disease in the body is the lungs and widespread dissemination of the bacilli occurs easily. At any given moment the number of persons in this country who are spitting virulent tubercle bacilli may be reckoned as not far short of a quarter of a million. It is difficult enough to isolate persons suffering from acute infectious diseases, but it is quite impossible, for obvious reasons, to segregate vast numbers of people suffering from a chronic malady. Thus we cannot hope to avoid contact with the bacillus completely.

The problem of preventing a disease is solved either if the causative organism is prevented from attacking the human being or if human beings exposed are rendered immune to the attack (as in vaccination against smallpox). When the natural habitat of an infective organism is such that it can be destroyed without serious effort or the circumstances under which entrance to the body is gained can be circumvented, the second method is unnecessary. Thus, the microbe which causes Malta fever is spread in goats' milk; by exterminating infected goats or by prohibiting the consumption of goat's milk, Malta fever disappears. Malaria is carried from man to man by a mosquito which breeds in stagnant water; by clearing the pools in which the mosquito breeds, malaria can be abolished.

But in human tuberculosis such simple procedures are not available. The breeding ground of the organism is man himself, and the spread of the microbe is direct from one person to another or by way of infected tissues or excreta. We are thus faced with a more difficult problem, which can be solved only by a complete knowledge of the pathology of the disease. That is to say, we must know definitely the site of entry of the bacillus into the body, the manner in which it gets a footing in the tissues, the defensive reaction of the body, and so on. A vast amount of knowledge on these points has been gained by a generation of careful and accurate experimenters, but much remains to be done.

PROBLEM OF INFECTION

The first part of the problem, which must be considered is that of "infection." The germ gains entrance into the body either by the air passages or the alimentary tract. There is a popular belief—not confined to the layman—that when a disease-producing germ gets into the body of a man disease ensues. This may be true for some germs, but it is not true for all. There are generally circumstances which favour the establishment of the organism within the body.

The circumstances when unknown are often called "reduced or lowered resistance," a phrase used to cloak our ignorance. It is seldom possible to state exactly the sequence of events which culminate in disease. We may know that a given germ of definite stable characters is always to be found in a given case, but this may constitute only one (but invariable) factor in the production of a disease. This fact is of general importance, and is illustrated in tuberculosis. Careful post-mortem examination of persons dead of other diseases has revealed the fact that a very large percentage—from 70 to 90 percent according to different observers—of people have healed tubercular lesions. It follows naturally that the vast majority of people are attacked at some time or other by the bacillus of tuberculosis. Most people "resist" the microbe and never exhibit clinical signs of the disease. In a small number the microbe gains a footing, and causes either acute or chronic tuberculosis. The factor which determines a successful issue of the struggle between the tissues and the germ are unknown. There is thus a gap in our knowledge of the first step of the tubercular process—infection, or, in a wider sense, cause. Ten years after the bacillus of tuberculosis was discovered it was wisely said by Arlidge: "I doubt if these bacilli actually develop phthisis, unless there be some antecedent change in the pitality of the tissues. . . . ."

At present our efforts to abolish tuberculosis are mainly directed towards reducing the chances of exposure to the microbe. It is perfectly certain that, although this is a sure method of prevention, it is a slow one. Attempts are therefore continually being made to find a "cure." There are two methods of treatment from which a cure may be hoped for: one, the administration of chemical substances—chemo-therapy—by which the microbe is killed and the tissues are practically unaffected; the second, the bacteriological method.

With regard to the first, it may be said at once that in all parts of the world experiments are constantly being made with almost every variety of chemical compound which may be of value. But there is no general principle to guide our efforts. Success must at present depend upon an initial lucky discovery of some substance which is able to effect the issue of tuberculosis in the body. There are a number of chemical substances which kill tubercle germs in the test tube, but this has no significance at all. Thus compounds of gold kill the bacilli in *vitro* in dilutions of hundreds of thousands; but injected into the body of a man or animal suffering from tuberculosis they have no effect. There is abundant evidence that chemo-therapeutic agents—such as salvarsan—have no action *in vitro*, even in relatively strong solutions, on the same germs which in the body they may kill. It is easily seen, therefore, that the discovery of a chemo-therapeutic agent for tuberculosis is a matter of chance.

The second or bacteriological method of treatment offers more ground for hope, since there is a sound body of knowledge from which reliable principles have been deduced. We know, for example, that if the poison which a bacillus produces during its growth in the body can be obtained, it is possible by certain biological procedures to prepare an "anti-poison" to it. We know also that it is possible to immunize the animal body to certain microbes, and our experience of these may some day be applicable to tuberculosis. The drawback at present to the application of these biological procedures are mainly two. First, it has not yet been possible to obtain a tubercular poison—a toxin. Poisonous products—the so-called tuberculins—have been prepared and used on a large scale, but they have proved to be of little value. There is no certainty that these constitute the poisons which damage the body cells. That there are such poisons is proved by the fact that tubercle bacilli in the body can exert an effect at a distance. The second drawback lies in the chemical peculiarities of the tubercle bacillus. The exterior of the bacillus consists of a waxy coat which is resistant to body fluids. In order that an efficient immunity against a microbe may be obtained, the microbe must be soluble in the tissues and body fluids; the products of solution stimulate a response on the part of the body cells which may become effective in defence. Without passing on to technical details of the subject, it may be said that many bacteriologists are engaged in exploring this field of research.

The attempt to protect animals against tuberculosis by vaccination with an attenuated form of the bacillus is being made particularly by Professor Calmette in France. Calmette has published papers in which it is shown that cattle may be protected against infection with bovine bacilli.

It is easy to ask—as did a judge of the High Court recently—why a cure for tuberculosis has not been found, but the paragraphs above show some of the difficulties. It would be as sensible to ask why engineers have not made it possibe to fly to America in half an hour.

洋 灰

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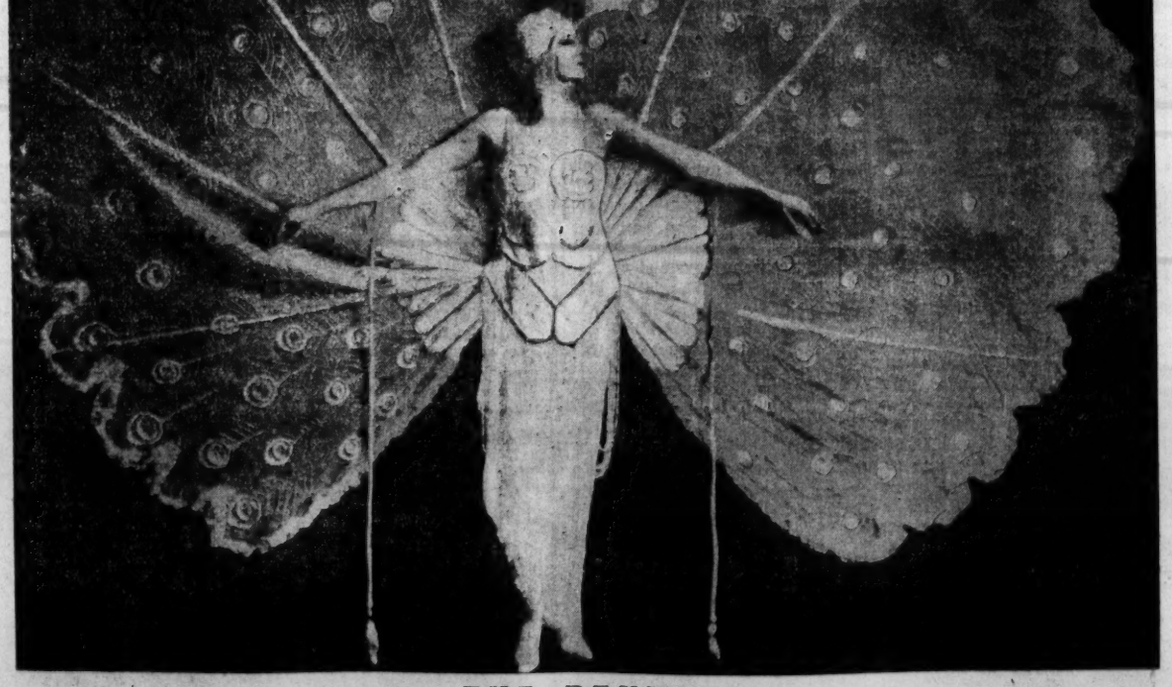

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DEATHS

EVANS: On September 21, 1923, at Mokanshan, Edward Evans in his 83rd year. Funeral at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Tuesday, September 25th, at 5.00 p.m. No flowers.

62158 S 23

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Special Memorial Service with Thanksgiving in connection with the Earthquake in Japan: Lesson: 1 Cor. XV: 20-26, 50-58; Contakion; Hymns 165, 208, 373, 166; Preacher: The Rt. Rev. F. L. Roots, D. D. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 104; Lessons: Jer. xviii, 1-17, John viii, 31-end; Anthem. "O Gladsome Light," (Sullivan); Hymns 22, 223, 479; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church. Low Masses at 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Nichols, D. D.

St. Joseph's Church. Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A. Subject: "Partner in Service;" Hymns 34, 419, 483. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The Authority of Christ"; Hymns 46, 353, 396, 553.

Community Church.—9.30 a.m. Sunday School in the American School Buildings 10 Avenue Petain. 11 a.m., Morning Worship, Columbia Country Club, (take Zikawei car No. 2 and get off at Route Doumer). The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Wilson, will preach from the text Gal. 6:17. Subject: "The Brand of Christ." The choir will sing the anthem, "The King of Love, still," still with Thee." 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the new Y. M. C. A. corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. The service will commemorate the third birthday of the church. Mrs. Harry Kingman will sing a solo. Pastor's subject: "Our Church."

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. H. A. Mackubbin, D. D. of Philadelphia, U.S.A. 6 p.m. by Rev. A. E. Evans, of Szechuan. A Children's service is held in the school room at 11 a.m. The Sunday school will open again on Sunday September 30.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

United Gospel Mission. Gospel meeting every Sunday, 6.15 to 7.15 p.m. at 9 Woosung Road. Congregational singing commences at 6 p.m.

Aerial Disarmament

THE call for limitation of aerial armaments, and for the laying of restraint upon future air warfare, is not a new one. Humanitarian motives and considerations of national economy have combined to raise up, ever since the armistice of 1918, grave fears of the coming of hot competition in the building of military aircraft and of the ultimate results of such a competition. A great attack, involving as it probably would the use of gas on a large scale, would fall alike on combatant and noncombatant, on man and woman and child. The prospect is not one to be contemplated with equanimity.

The first serious post-war discussion of disarmament in the air occurred at the time of the Washington Conference. It seems logical to the general public not intimately acquainted with the technical problems involved, and to draw companion treaties insuring against further competitive building of both, at least for a specified period of years. There was disappointment among those interested in international affairs and in the preservation of peace when the conference adjourned without having taken any action on the aerial problem, and repeated suggestions have since been made, especially during the last two months, that another conference of the nations be called to carry on the work so well started with the Five-Power Naval Treaty.

The most obvious way of averting entirely the horrors of the aerial attacks on cities far behind the lines which would form an almost certain feature of future armed conflict between major powers, would be to avoid the armed conflict. The certainty of constantly increased efficiency of the means of destruction admittedly furnishes one of the dominant motives for continued and energetic prosecution of the search for some sort of organisation whereby the likelihood of the unleashing of the forces of destruction can at least be reduced. Absolute insurance against war seems far away, however, and no state will leave itself helpless. If there is to be restriction on the construction and use of aircraft, it must be restriction by mutual agreement among the states.

Restriction might take any one of several forms. The first, and most sweeping, calls for the total abolition of aircraft from the world. First seriously advocated by a British writer shortly after the armistice, that rather startling proposal appears to have commanded the support of Col. Charles a Court Repington, and was expressed with clarity and completeness by one of the contributors to a discussion of questions of disarmament before the Grotius Society, who said in substance that much trouble would be averted by abolishing aircraft and "educating the public to regard aviators as moral outcasts." The latter part of the sentence seems a little harsh, but presumably does not matter, as, if aircraft were abolished, there would be few aviators left to bear up under the burden of ostracism.

However sincere the makers of such suggestions may have been, the suggestions themselves seem unworthy of serious attention. The airplane and airship have become accepted instrument of commerce. Their use in peace will unquestionably develop far more rapidly than their use in war, and it is unthinkable that the newest, fastest and in many ways the best and most convenient means of transport between distant points should be thrown aside for any reason whatever.

If total abolition of aerial navigation is to be laid aside there remains the possibility of restriction. Unfortunately, such restriction seems much more difficult of application to ships of the air than to ships of the sea, for the art of aircraft design has not yet developed along lines so specialised that it is easy to draw a hard and fast line between the aircraft of commerce and those designed for war.

A merchant ship cannot be converted into a war vessel useful for offensive purposes. As an auxiliary for the carriage of stores, munitions, and troops, it may have great value, but the auxiliary is of no use without the first-class fighting ships which it supports. Whatever the strength of the supporting merchant marine, therefore, a limitation on capital ships and on armed and armored fighting craft in general constitutes a very effective limitation on naval strength.

With aircraft, the situation at present is somewhat different. Although there is no doubt that further development of aeronautical engineering science will sharpen the distinction between machines designed primarily for peace and those destined first of all for war, it would now be easy to convert to military service many of the airplanes in regular use for transport. To understand the effect of that possibility of conversion on any restriction agree-

(Continued on Page 15)

Science Sees New Food, New Light And Perhaps New Race For Future

Prophecies of Haldane, Steinmetz and Others on What the World Will be Like in Ages to Come

BY ALVA JOHNSTON

THE panorama of the world in 2123 drawn by J.B.S. Haldane of Cambridge in the Century Magazine pictures the human race 200 years from now freed from disease by medical science and perfected by eugenics. But scientific students of the future in this country are not so confident that such will be the case.

Specific infections are being stamped out, but the average man is not taking care of himself and is dying at middle age faster than formerly, according to Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk of the Life Extension Institute, from overeating, rapid eating and the wrong kind of eating. The modern man cannot stand civilisation and prosperity, according to others. A physician of vast experience in the middle West said recently that prosperity and a soft life was weakening Americans mentally and physically, and another doctor declared in New York two weeks ago that with ease and money thousands were becoming "food drunkards."

Instead of predicting a perfected race two or three hundred years hence, Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Major Charles Darwin, Dean Inge and nearly all other eugenists have been begging civilisation to brace itself and try to hold its own. They say that the dominant and well endowed stocks in most civilised countries are wiping themselves out by race suicide, while inferior types are multiplying at a tremendous rate and rapidly lowering the average of intelligence, physique and capacity of the race.

HALDANE HAS PLAN

Haldane has imagined as a eugenic development of the future a synthetic method of peopling the earth with artificially grown individuals from hand picked stock. But the hope of growing the human race in culture media in eugenic laboratories is not so strong when practical and reasonable recommendations of eugenists are usually ignored.

After the real key to progress has once been found in the shape of some invention or formula which will make men take good advice and do as they ought plans for perfecting the human race may go forward as rapidly as the physical progress. Haldane's dreams of the physical progress of the earth follow a line of similar visions which have been put forward in this country.

For instance, his theory of feeding the world some centuries from now is primitive compared with thoughts on this subject which have been uttered in this country recently. His plan for the future is simply to breed a strain of nitrogen fixing bacteria which will be a powerful and universal fertilizer.

This conception is greatly improved on by Charles P. Steinmetz. He predicted the breeding in laboratories of new types of nitrogen fixing bacteria which should in themselves be highly palatable and nutritious protein and the staple nourishment of the human race. This prediction of Steinmetz in its turn is eclipsed by a bold, imaginative stroke of the Carnegie Institution, which is incessantly working in laboratories at Tucson and Carmel on the study of chemical processes by which plants take carbon from the air, with the hope that ultimately, ages from now, scientists will have mastered these secrets and have learned how to take food directly from the air by chemical processes, without the help of bacteria, of higher plants or of animals.

PROTEIN FARMS

Practically all speculators as to the distant future suppose that the world will be so densely populated that every inch of space will be needed for agriculture and food animals will be unknown. Mr. Steinmetz has arranged in his vision for a greater population than the others, for he would take the surface of the earth and make four or five surfaces of it. Under the first surface he would have underground protein farms, one under the other, each sunned by artificial light, where the protein building microbes were grown in pouds or streams or mineralized water.

Mr. Steinmetz did not rule agriculture off the top of the earth, especially during the primitive stages of the future, but speculated on the practicality of crossing and recrossing species until swift growing grasses and plants were bred, which would ripen up in crop after crop up

(Continued on Page 18)

plying fuel, textile materials, paper and food. Foreseeing the exhaustion of coal and oil, he suggested the reduction of special harvests, which he called "energy crops," to alcohol, which would be used for running the world. Haldane would run the world with countless millions of windmills whose power would be converted into electricity to light the world and run its ships, trains, automobiles and everything else requiring power.

TO MAKE RAIN

The Steinmetz idea of energy crops has a strong ally in the invention of E. Francis Warren and Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell, which, if it works, will make it possible to make rain when required and to keep clouds and mist from intercepting the full energy of the sun's rays. Orville Wright has testified that he saw an airplane equipped with this invention cut a cloud to pieces in two or three minutes, and other witnesses have been produced to say that drops of rain followed the spraying of the top of clouds with electrically charged sands. Dr. Marvin of the Weather Bureau has applauded the invention, and Dr. Humphreys of the Weather Bureau has condemned it. The War Department has been experimenting with the device and rain and sunshine may be under control long before the energy crops are required.

The best specific suggestion for making the waste surfaces of the world useful for energy crops comes from Haldane, who foresees a biologist combining strains of lichen until he has mixed in his laboratory a mosslike living structure which will race over Sahara, Arabia, Gobi and other deserts, binding the sands with a windproof covering and paving the way for other vegetation and eventually for supercrops.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

The use of artificial light under the ground or under brick ceiling for the growing of crops which never see the sun has been tested elsewhere and will soon take place on a larger scale at the William Boyce Thompson Institute at Yonkers. Mr. Thompson has put about $3,000,000 into testing some of the preliminary visions of great dreamers as to the world of the future. In his building now being completed every practical device for making plants grow faster and making crops bigger will be tested. Mr. Thompson believes that this and other laboratories will make it possible for Americans to live as well as they do now when there are 500,000,000 people on the continent.

Sensational crop predictions sound less wild than other predictions, because every one knows of wonders of this kind. Dr. William Crocker, head of the Thompson Institute, pointed out as an example the fact that Canada has increased its wheat crop fifteen to twenty million bushels a year because of the work of Dr. William Sanders and his two sons in combining the red Fife wheat with a strain which increased its resistance to frost.

Whether automobiles and locomotives of the future use the Steinmetz alcohol or the windmill electricity, they will probably be made of a steel not much heavier than bamboo made from common clay. Specimens of a light and strong steel made from clay, which is composed mainly of silicon and aluminum, have been produced at the laboratories of the Carnegie Steel Corporation and hailed as the steel of the future in a dream talk by the chief chemist of that company to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The ore supply is endless. If a cheap process is found for making it, he predicted a metal stronger than ordinary steel and lighter than wood, from which portable Woolworth buildings could be constructed.

The life of automobiles would be increased in proportion to their lightness. Freight charges for steel would be reduced to nothing, because it could be made wherever the ore is, which is nearly everywhere, and could be shipped as cheap as wood or floated down rivers, or possibly transported in great quantities by airplane.

One of the specific inventions which the same speaker urged on the steel industry was that of a 10,000 ton steel ore barge which would be floated into a dock and then unloaded by flopping it over in one motion, instead of wasting hours getting the cargo out of her as at present. Another was to do away with coal hauling by pulverizing coal at the mines and piping the dust in streams of water to distributing centers, where it could be dried out and used.

An anachronism in the early part of the Haldane article is a reference to the use of electricity for lighting. If the rest of the things come true illumination should easily be done at a cost of practically nothing by chemical processes imitating those of the firefly, Cyprinidae and other living things which furnish the most economical lights. Animal light is far more efficient than any man-made light, because the animal light is not mixed with heat rays, ulti-violet rays, infra-red rays or penetrating rays.

If the secret of making light this way was known the power houses could cut their coal bills 99 percent because of the vastly increased efficiency of the light making process. Dr. E. Newton Harvey of Princeton has made a solution of the light giving chemicals of a minute shell fish and by causing them to react on the metal surface of the inside of a flask has produced a light which will continue for days. It is a light sufficient to read by, but no means have been found of concentrating it. Harvey thinks it may be possible to make the firefly chemicals in the laboratory and that in the distant future it may be a source of illumination.

Schemes for obtaining heat and power have been endless. The most familiar of these is probably the idea of boring several miles into the earth's surface in the hope of finding tremendous heat which might be used on the surface of the earth. The sides of one or two volcanoes have actually been pierced in order to use the heat for practical purposes. The belief used to be that the temperature increased regularly from depth to depth in the crust of the earth, but doubt has been thrown on this.

Some man of great wealth will probably devote ten or fifteen millions some time to sinking a hole five or ten miles in the skin of earth to see what is under the topmost film. Metal and mineral hunting may be simplified in various ways. Iron and other chemically active minerals betray their presence at considerable depths by setting up currents which can be measured on the surface. It has been claimed now and again that there was a practical way of testing the contents of a mountain by wirelessing through it and measuring the distortion of the waves. Gravity measuring instruments have lately been perfected so sensitive that they can detect light and heavy bodies of ore or rock under the surface of the earth by their deviations from normal pulling power.

Haldane predicts the elimination of cancer by eugenics; that is, by combining human stocks which resist cancer with stock which do not resist it, as hardy wheats are now produced by similar combinations. A possible step toward the knowledge of cancer has been supplied by Dr. Robert Chambers of Cornell in a perfected glass needle for microscopic dissection. The needle point is so fine and responds so delicately to the touch that it can be used inside of microscopic living cells which hitherto could not be studied in the living condition.

Cancer is abnormal cell growth from some unknown cause, and there is some chance of detecting

(Continued on Page 18)

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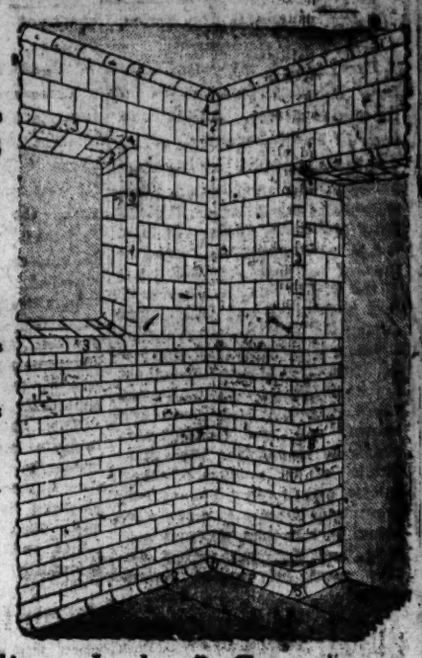

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Aerial Disarmament

(Continued from Page 14)

ment the several military uses of the airplane must be considered separately.

The characteristic fighting airplane, the type which most forcibly caught the public imagination in the last war, is the pursuit machine, marked by extreme high speed and climbing ability and by great power of maneuver. The pursuit airplane bears somewhat the same relation to an aerial fleet in contact with the enemy that the capital ship bears to a fleet of ships at sea in time of war, for other airplanes, designed for other purposes, have little chance of success in their missions unless they are given pursuit protection. Fortunately for the purposes of limitation of competition in aerial armament, the pursuit airplane would be comparatively easy to define and to restrain. Its most marked characteristic being its speed, which is far greater than is economical for any commercial purposes, it would be sufficient to provide that, during the next three years, any airplane capable of making more than 140 miles an hour or weighing less than seven pounds a horsepower with the normal load on board should be considered as a pursuit type. The number of airplanes of that type could then be restricted to any degree thought proper, presumably to such a figure as would permit of free experiment but not of a great accumulation of reserve stock for use in war. One hundred and fifty new pursuit airplanes a year, with not more than 20 of any one design, might be considered a fair figure for a major power.

A similar limitation might properly be placed on the number of machines to be equipped with superchargers, fitting them especially for work at very high altitudes, but this limitation, like the preceding one and all others, should not be so severe as to interfere with engineering experimentation. The art of aircraft design is far from finality, and it is quite possible that the commercial machines of a few years hence will have performances such as now characterise only military designs. Specifications should therefore be made for short terms, and there should be no definite prohibition laid against the building in moderate quantities of aircraft of any sort.

The attack airplane, the second of the important military types, is protected against fire from the ground by armour around the vital parts of the structure. Such armor is built into the machine from the beginning, and the number of armored airplanes, like the number of those capable of very high speed, can be limited by mutual agreement.

Airplanes designed for observation and bombardment present a much more difficult problem. Almost any kind of machine that will fly can be used for observation and photography, and for dropping projectiles of some sort. Limitation in these instances must strike further back than in the others already considered. It should bear directly on the subsidies granted for commercial operation, establishing some relation between the number of supposedly commercial airplanes for the purchase of which a subsidy is granted and the amount of the actual flying done. With all possible allowance for differences of efficiency in operation, it is obviously absurd that, of two companies flying abut the same number of miles a day, one should have 10 times as many airplanes in service and storage as the other, and should be encouraged by its own government still further to add to the number. If the purchase of commercial airplanes is to be generously supported by governments, the governments should at least agree to see to it that the traveler shall have a commensurately large opportunity to journey by air at a moderate cost. Any restriction agreement of this sort would of course, independently, allow for the construction and maintenance of a reasonable number of machines avowedly intended for bombing and military observation service.

This brief outline of a few possible lines of procedure is put forward with full realisation of the practical difficulties involved in the adoption of such a limitation agreement and the supervision of the detailed carrying out of its provisions. Energetic competitive building of military aircraft by several great powers should, however, be avoided if possible, whatever the practical difficulties.

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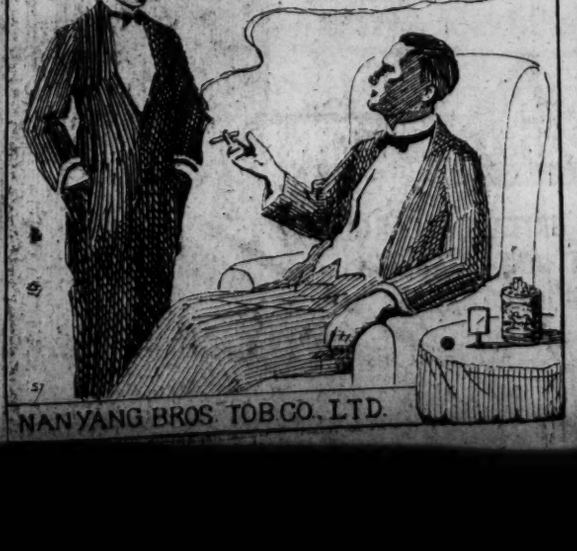

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BUYING A PIANO

A man we know decided recently to buy his wife a piano for a birthday present.

Now there is more competition, rivalry and push among piano agents than any other class of men. The insurance and fruit tree business are mild and retiring in comparison with the piano industry. This man, who is a prominent lawyer, knew this, and he was careful not to tell too many people of his intentions for fear the agents would annoy him. He inquired in a music store only once, regarding prices, etc., and intended after a week or so to make his selection.

When he left the store he went around by the postoffice before going back to work.

When he reached his office he found three agents perched on his chair waiting for him.

One of them got his mouth open first, and said:

"Hear you want to buy a piano, sir. For sweetness, durability, finish, tone, workmanship, style and quality the Steingay is—"

"Nixy," said another agent, pushing in between them and seizing the lawyer's collar. "You get a Chitterling. Only piano in the world. For sweetness, durability, finish, tone, workmanship—"

"Excuse me," said the third agent. "I can't stand by and see a man swindled. The Chronic and Bark piano, for sweetness, durability, finish—"

"Get out, every one of you," shouted the lawyer. "When I want a piano I'll buy the one I please. Get out of the room."

The agents left, and the lawyer went to work on a brief. During the afternoon, five of his personal friends called to recomment different makes of pianos, and the lawyer began to get snappish.

He went out and got a drink and the bartender said: "Say, gent, me brudder works in a piano factory and he gimme de tip dat you'se wants ot buy one of de tum-tums. Me brudder says dat fer sweetness, durability, finish—"

"Devil take your brother," said the lawyer.

He got on the street car to go home and four agents were already waiting for him. He dodged back before they saw him and stood on the platform. Presently the brakeman leaned over and whispered in his ear:

"Frien', the Epperson piano what my uncle handles in East Texas, for sweetness, durability—"

"Stop the car," said the lawyer. He got off and skulked in a dark doorway until the four agents who had also got off the car rushed past, and then he picked up a big stone from the gutter and put it in his pocket.

He went around a back way to his home and slipped up to the gate feeling pretty safe. The minister of his church had been calling at the house, and came out the gate just as the lawyer reached it. The lawyer was the proud father of a brand new two weeks old baby, and the minister had just been admiring it, and wanted to congratulate him.

"My dear brother," said the minister. "Your house will soon be filled with joy and music. I think it will be a great addition to your home. Now, there is nothing superior, for sweetness—"

"Confourd you, you're drumming for a piano, too, are you?" yelled the lawyer, drawing the stone from his pocket. He fired away and knocked the minister's tall hat across the street, and kicked him on the shin. The minister believed in the church militant, and he gave the lawyer a one, two on the nose, and they clinched and rolled off the sidewalk on a pile of loose bricks. The neighbors heard the row and came out with shotguns and lanterns, and finally an understanding was arrived at.

The lawyer was considerably battered up, and the family doctor was sent for to patch him. As the doctor bent over him with sticking plaster and a bottle of arnica, he said:

"You'll be out in a day or two, and then I want you to come around and buy a piano from my brother. The one he is agent for is acknowledged to be the best one for sweetness, durability, style, quality and action in the world."

Figures Of Speech

"MICAWBERISM"

To Mr. Micawber, one of the best-known characters in Dickens—he plays a part in "David Copperfield"—has fallen the honor of adding a word to the English language. It is "Micawberism," and it means the faculty or habit of "waiting for something to turn up" instead of "hustling" to turn it up.

Mr. Micawber was a great speechifier and letter writer, projector of bubble schemes sure to lead to fortune, but always ending in grief. Notwithstanding his ill success, he never despaired, but felt certain that something would "turn up" to make his fortune.

Having failed in everything which he undertook in England, he emigrated to Australia, where he became a magnate. His wife who declared repeatedly that she "would never desert Mr. Micawber," is almost equally famous.

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"Main Street"

A Dweller In Japan Returns To The Old Homestead

BY CLARE OUSLEY
(In Japan Advertiser)

Karol Kennicott did not exaggerate. Never has our heart so warmed to a fictional heroine as it has to Karol during the last few days. When we read her she bored us, but now we sympathise.

Here on Main Street we drive to town every evening after supper. There are seven paved streets—four of them new since we last visited Main Street. Each evening we drive over all seven of them, around the court house square and up to the Candy Kitchen. There is something almost pathetic about the way our host says each evening—"Like a little something to drink?" and the hopeless way we on the back seat respond "well, don't mind if I do," and then we all order a milk shake. The old formulate are the same but the enthusiasm is lacking.

Main Street has a new country club. When a visitor comes she is immediately taken out to see it and is requested anxiously to give her opinion as to the architecture and the golf course. It doesn't matter whether she plays golf or not. She is expected to say the course is much better than the one at the Dallas club. Her attention is called to the chintz curtains which the Main Street ladies made themselves and to the peacock mural over the fireplace painted by the Main Street instructor. She is asked if the interior isn't just as good if not better than that of the Dallas club. She is introduced to the ancient darky who presides in the kitchen and is asked if the biscuits aren't far superior to any she ever ate in the Dallas club. She is shown the lockers and showers and asked if they aren't better than the lockers and showers in the Dallas club. She is given a dance in the evening and is asked if the music, the floor, the breeze, the flappers, the atmosphere, the flowers, aren't better than any at the Dallas Club.

Main Street entertains a great deal. Bridge parties mostly. When we arrived in town nowever an effort was made to furnish entertainment more fitting to one of our literary proclivities. For we were introduced to Main Street as the "wife of a man who writes for the papers—don't you know." Therefore a lady gave a "literary party" for us. She explained that it was very difficult since there were so few of us, in Main Street, who are interested in literary things." But a "literary party" we had. Much as we object to bridge parties we realise now their infinite advantages over the "literary parties." It was an awful strain. By the time we were the "wife of a man who lays bricks—don't you know."

We never before realised how difficult it is to keep a conversation literary, nor how stubbornly unliterary our thoughts become as soon as they are commanded to be literary. We thought of all sorts of clever things, bootleg liquor and matrimony and Irishmen and Ford automobiles, but not a single literary gem were we able to contribute to that erudite gathering. We twisted our handkerchief and stepped on our toes. We felt just as we used when the school teacher decided to have poetry games at school. And everybody else seemed to be affected in exactly the same way. One young lady said she had just finished reading 'This Freedom,' by the author of 'Main Street,' you know. And she certainly thought it proved satisfactorily that a woman couldn't be married and have a career at the same time—as she herself had always maintained. Another volunteered that she didn't read many novels. She preferred serious articles—articles in the magazines about worth-while people—like the American Magazine, for instance. Another asked us if we had read Emily Post's Book of Etiquette and assured us solemnly she thought we would enjoy it, but she'd like to know if I agreed with Miss Post's rules governing the use of "I beg pardon" and "Sorry."

Things kept getting worse and worse. Soon we were sitting in a semi-circle looking blankly at each other paralysed and tongue tied by the necessity of being literary. A brave young woman came gallantly to the rescue and suggested a game of bridge. Despite the school marmish looks of the hostess who had decreed this a "literary party"

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BOBBY AND HIS PA

BY WM. T. KIRK

Pa, I sed to Pa last nite, I herd our teecher say that them forrin nashuns owes us a lot of kall, I sed.

Bobbie, sed Ma, I shall punish you if I heer you using slang aggenn.

Let the kid talk, sed Pa. He isent the only kid that scatters slang, sed Pa.

Oh, of course, of course, sed Ma. Leeve me out of yure thots, both of you, sed Ma. Stick up for each other and doant mind me, sed Ma.

I doant mind you as much as I used to, sed Pa. Well, Bobbie, sed Pa, it is the sollem truth that them forrin nashuns does owe us quite a little in the way of I O Use, sed Pa. Outside of England, sed Pa, thay doant seem to be worried any, eether. England is the only one of them forrin nashuns that seems to think we can use a little Doe oaver here, sed Pa.

It reminds me of the story Julian Rose used to tell about Cohen, sed Pa. Cohen owed Goldstine a note at the bank, sed Pa, and the nite beefoar it was due he went and woke Goldstine up and sed This is Cohen, I am so worried about that note wich I can't pay, sed Cohen that I can't sleep. What did you cum and tell me for, sed Goldstine, now I can't sleep eether.

I bet the wimmen will find sum way to collect that munny if the peepul elect enuff ladys to Congriss, sed Ma. Wimmen is better collecktors than men.

You better stay at hoam and collect munny from yure loving husband on paydays, sed Pa, that will be easier and much moar pleasant for you, sed Pa. I am a fiter gent with wich to deel with, sed Pa, than sum of them forrin Ambassy-dors.

I suppose you are rite, sed Ma. You bet I am rite, sed Pa.

All rite, sed Ma, I will begin rite now, I wud like to have about fifty dollers, sed Ma, for sum slite im-prover-ments around the kitching, sed Ma.

Here is the fifty, sed Pa.

That was pritty eesy, all rite, but Pa aint like them forrin nashuns, Pa has got the doe and he doant spend it for no wars but if he doant spend it at hoam there is a war. I guess that is the end of this here essay, I doant like to rite about munny, it is so vulgar.

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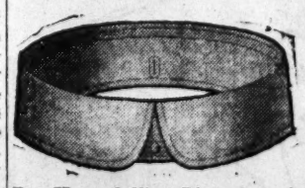

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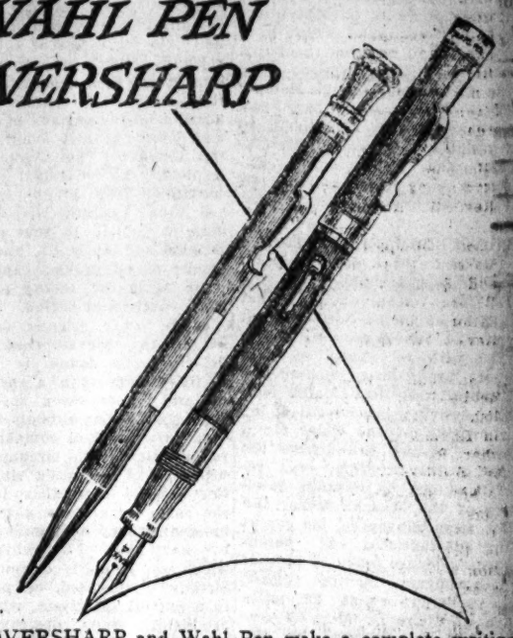

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THE LOST CONTINENT

Thoughts On The Earthquake—Interesting Scientific Data On The Islands Of 'Polynesia'

BY W. B. WATSON FOR THE S. C. M. POST

The sudden subsidence of the island of Oshima, the largest of a group south east of the Idzu peninsula, within a short distance of Yokohama, as a result of the recent violent seismic activity which has created such havoc over a wide area in Japan, will undoubtedly renew interest in the scientific investigations that have been going on in the recent past in the Pacific to determine the existence, in ancient times, of a vast continent that is believed to have extended, roughly speaking, from the Chilean coast of South America west to New Guinea, and from New Zealand north to Japan, and which was destroyed in some terrible cataclysm in pre-historic days, believed by some to have been the "Deluge," stories of which have come down to us from the Babylonians and the Egyptians and from the latter, through Hebrew writers to our own day, and which are moreover, common to all peoples of all stages of civilization and intellectual attainment in some form or other, but all bearing a remarkable resemblance.

RECENT SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

The last three or four years have been remarkable for the submarine volcanic activity that has gone on in the Pacific. First came the subsidence of Easter Island with its wealth of wonderful pre-historic monuments. As recently as last March volcanic activity, accompanied by the heating of the water for a distance of two miles from the scene of the eruption, was reported at sea by Captain Horikawa of the Wasaka Maru, 350 miles from Singapore, his report being substantiated by photographic evidence taken by himself and passengers on the vessel. This occurred about 20 miles south of Cicire de Mer, off Annam, and was followed by the disappearance of an island estimated to have been half a mile long and standing 50 feet out of the water, in Lat. 10.10 N. and Long. 109.30 E.

Much other activity has been going on all over the Pacific Ocean bed, more especially that area reaching from Hawaii to the Philippines; and in this recent terrible seismic disturbance from a point in the ocean apparently 300 miles distant from the southern coast of Japan to a point some 50 or 60 miles inland.

This activity, which is but a continuation of that which has been going on for hundreds of years, is causing a marvellous change in the formation of the bottom of the sea and may one day bring into existence again, above the surface of the ocean, some traces of the lost continent of which but a few peaks now remain. With the subsidence of Easter Island the most easterly remnant of the submerged continent disappeared. With the disappearance of Oshima still another probable peak of a submarine mountain range has gone.

THE FIJI ISLANDS

The belief that such a sunken continent exists is by no means a new or idle one, but would seem to be based upon substantial fact. In support of it the following data gathered from many scientific sources will perhaps be of interest at this time.

In the center of what is known as Polynesia there rise above the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean a number of volcanic peaks which form a group of islands known as the Fiji group and a part of a volcanic ridge that extends from New Guinea of Papua to what was once Easter Island, from about 150 degrees East to 110 degrees West, and N. N. E. to the Hawaiian Islands and S. S. W. to New Zealand.

The Fiji Islands are interesting from several points of view, one being their material, commercial and social progress as a result of the civilizing influence carried to them by a people of a foreign race. They are interesting also because of their ancient traditions which place in the Pacific the origin of the human species; which tell of the deluge that destroyed mankind, and of the repopulation of the world by fisherfolk who were saved from the overwhelming disaster because of the fact that they were on the seas when the cataclysm occurred, in which, to use the native explanation of the event by the compilers of the book of Genesis in speaking of the Deluge "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened."

These ancient traditions which are found also among other peoples of Polynesia, with varying differences according to the locality, open up the very interesting question of whether what is now known as Polynesia was, at one time, an immense antediluvian continent that was submerged by a fearful cataclysm, the thousands of islands now remaining in the Pacific forming the highest peaks of a sunken world; whether the terrible destruction of the western continent, known as Atlantis, now, in the face of scientific research considered to be something more than a myth, was duplicated in pre-historic times in the Pacific.

FIJI OF ANCIENT ORIGIN

The Fiji group consists of about 250 islands of which about 80 are inhabited. The two largest islands are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. They are mountainous and several of the peaks contain extinct craters. On the island of Viti Levu are found sedimentary rocks which imply a nucleus of land of considerable age while hot springs are found on both Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Earthquakes are occasionally felt throughout the group and the presence of submarine volcanic activity has, even in recent years, been demonstrated by the presence of pumice stone floating on the surface of the sea and being washed ashore upon the beaches. The vegetation is tropical, the principal islands containing dense jungles in which are found gigantic trees. The flora is similar to that of New Zealand and Australia, and other Pacific island groups, and supports again the theory of a remote continental period.

As in other islands cropping out of the volcanic ridge above described, the fauna is limited to little more than a species of rat and six or seven species of bats, the other animals having been introduced at comparatively recent times, a circumstannce which links Polynesia closely to New Zealand where there is noted the same remarkable absence of indigenous land mammals except two small kinds of bat, while a rat, which was formerly common, has already disappeared, all pointing to a fearful cataclysm, which, in pre-historic times, destroyed human life, and practically all animal, reptile and bird life in this vast region.

THE FIJIAN DELUGE

Fiji, whose remote past is demonstrated by a well established race and the fusion of elements that produced it, boasts of a mythology which tells of how "the flood rose as the sun approached the horizon," and of how the fishermen in their boats escaped to the island of Tao-Marama, a mystic mountain upon which was a "moon" tree which reached to the moon and which, in Fijian traditions, takes the place of the Tower of Babel in the Biblical story of the deluge.

The Fijian progenitor, according to their mythology, was Qat, who lived on the island of Vanua Levu. His mother was stone, or turned to stone shortly after his birth. Qat had eleven brothers who were slain by some evil power, but were later restored to life by Qat. Darkness was purchased from Qong to produce night, out of which he created the dawn and introduced early rising birds to announce its coming. Qat is said to have disappeared mysteriously one day, his departure being attributed to the deluge.

Polynesia is a word used to denote, geographically, all the inter-tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean. All the islands of Polynesia are either of volcanic or coral formation. The truly volcanic islands, with the exception of the Hawaiian group, are all south of the equator. The rest of the islands, all of them rising out of what is known as the Atoll Valley, are of coral formation, showing here and there signs of former islands, portions of a continent sunk from view, but not entirely submerged, and giving marked evidence of volcanic action which, in ages past, has gradually, by an alternate process of upheaval and subsidence, left Polynesia what it is today. In some cases volcanic action has raised coral mounds to islands standing high above the sea level and encrusted with coral formations.

SAMOA'S GREAT ANTIQUITY

In Samoa, to the northeast of the Fiji group, most of the extinct craters have been inactive so long that they have immense trees growing in them and evidences of former vegetation dating back thousands of years. Samoa, moreover, has a bird that is remarkably similar to the extinct dodo, while in the far south, in New Zealand, there are lines of volcanic craters stretching across the north island, and in the south island evidence of submarine volcanic activity of former ages is very apparent.

Another connecting link between this possible lost continent and the rest of the world is the existance in Polynesia of three distinct races all of which are of Indo-Polynesian origin. These races are divided into two main bodies known as the dark race and the brown race. The third is, in reality, a combination of the dark and the brown—a race from which the Fijian chiefs have sprung. These chiefs, who form an aristocracy, are men who excel in physique, skill and intellect, and are of the same type as that found in Samoa, Hawaii and among the Maoris. Many of the inhabitants of Fiji are Papuans, whose form of headdress, is remarkably similar to that of the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, a fact which also tends to show that this people are living on the remains of a lost continent which was connected with what is now Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, Papua and the Malay Peninsular, and at one time in communication with India, Persia, Arabia and Africa.

LANGUAGE ANTE-DILUVIAN

Still another thing which tends to denote the antiquity of the people of Polynesia is the absence of Sanskrit roots in their languages. Sanskrit is the original from which most of the languages now spoken in upper India are derived. It is the ancient and sacred language of India in which most of the vast literature of that country is written, from the oldest part of the Vedas, supposed to date from about 2,000 B. C. This absence of Sanskrit roots denotes either that migration to Polynesia was in pre-Sanskrit times or that the people of Polynesia are descendants of the inhabitants of a former continent destroyed in a cataclysm which occurred at a period ante-dating 2,000 B. C.

It is also worthy of note that long prior to the time when the people of Fiji and other Polynesian groups became known to Europeans they were great navigators, and built and operated ships that were docked and which carried from 100 to 200 people, and food supplies. They were, moreover, acquainted with astrology and were by no means savages. Historical legends show that they possessed considerable civilisation although they eventually deteriorated. This ancient civilisation is shown in their mythology, which is largely intermixed with early attempts at more philosophical speculation. The Maori stock found in Australasia, Samoa, Hawaii and Fiji has a mythology as intelligent as that of the early Greek philosophers. These people have long traditional hymns which give an account of their evolution which they describe as "becoming out of nothing." Their story of the creation is in brief "In the beginning heaven and earth were husband and wife whose children, who were the gods, dwelt in darkness. One of these children, Tiki, made men out of clay. Kept in darkness, these children rebelled against their parents and cut the sinews that united them."

CANNIBALISM

The Fijian character, until recent years, was always proverbial for savagery and cannibalism which formerly partook of a religious character, but in latter days, and even today, in some parts, exists to a limited degree as a morbid craving difficult to eradicate. There are evidences, moreover, that cannibalism originated partly from the custom of destroying their enemies in a way that effectively eliminated them. Their practice of killing the sick and aged relatives was, they claim, due to their affection for them. This same practice is said to have been common in the Philippines at the time Legaspi and Urdaneta first raised the Spanish flag over that archipelago.

PRE-HISTORIC EVIDENCE

Pre-historic remains found in various parts of Polynesia are another proof of the antiquity of its people. Some of these remains are most remarkable. On Easter island, for instance, at the extreme end of the volcanic ridge, there existed immense stone platforms built of large cut stones fitted together without cement. They were built on headlands and sloped toward the sea. The walls on the sea side were 30 feet high, from 200 to 300 feet long and 30 feet wide. Some of the squared stones were six feet long. On the land side of the platforms there was a broad terrace with large stone pedestals upon which once stood colossal stone images from 14 to 16 feet high. One image was found 37 feet high, while some were only about four feet. They were carved out of a grey trachytic lava found on the island. One statue eight feet high and weighing four tons, was taken to England and is now in the British Museum. On this island there were also remains of stone houses 100 feet long and 20 feet wide with walls about five feet thick and over five feet high. On the inside these walls were painted with geometrical figures and animals; the roofs were of stone also. These were probably temples in which human sacrifices were offered. Lava rocks were carved to represent animals and human faces, probably a relic of ancient picture writing forming the written language of the antediluvian inhabitants.

On the island of Tonga-Tabu, in the Tonga group, there is a remarkable monument in the form of two rectangular blocks of stone standing perpendicularly, with a large slab lying across from one to the other. On the centre of the horizontal stone is a large stone bowl. The present inhabitants know nothing of the history of these remains or of the object they were intended to serve. They are somewhat similar to the stone structures found in Stonehenge, on the Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England, which were an ancient temple of the Britons in which the Druids officiated. Wooden tablets covered with various signs and figures have also been found on some of the islands.

In Ponape, one of the islands of the Caroline group, there are extensive ruins, the principal one being a court about 300 feet long, the walls of which are formed of basaltic prisms and are about 30 feet high. Inside, on all four sides, next to the wall, is a terrace eight feet high and twelve feet wide. This court is divided into three by low walls, and in the center of each division there is a covered chamber 14 feet square. The walls above the terrace are eight feet thick and some of the stones are 25 feet long by eight feet in circumference. Other islands throughout Polynesia and Melenisia contain similar ruins which are undoubtedly of very ancient origin.

DID A CONTINENT EXIST?

Summarising these facts we find foundation for the theory that there now lies in the depths of the Pacific what was once a continent populated by a pre-historic people of no mean degree of civilised attainments. There is the fact of the similarity of the mythology of the peoples throughout Polynesia a great likeness in their ancient beliefs regarding the creation and the destruction of mankind by a deluge; the same limitation of fauna on all the island groups; the location of practically all the volcanic activity in Polynesia in a well defined volcanic ridge south of the equator; the antiquity of vegetation and the existence of a bird very similar to the extinct dodo, on the island of Samoa; the absence of Sanskrit from the Polynesian languages; the former proficiency of the people in astronomical science, and lastly, the existence of wonderful pre-historic remains. It is therefore very possible that there lie beneath the waters of the Pacific, relics that may one day be brought to the surface, of a race of people who lived in anti-diluvian times, who were overcome by a cataclysm due to an extensive shrinkage of the earth's crust, which caused "all the fountains of the great deep" to be broken up, and which left to succeeding ages nothing but the peaks that now rise above the blue waters and form the groups of islands that constitute Polynesia, the Hawaiian islands and a portion of Micronesia which probably includes the Philippine archipelago.

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Five Pieces of Mind

BY ALGERNON TASSIN

DOSTOIEVSKY: LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES. Translated by S. S. Kotellansky and J. Middleton Murry. Alfred A. Knopf.

AS I WAS SAYING. By Horace J. Bridges. Marshall Jones Company.

SOME MAKERS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By William Lyon Phelps. Marshall Jones Company.

MORE BOOKS ON THE TABLE. By Edmund Gosse. Charles Scribner's Sons.

HIEROGLYPHICS. By Arthur Machen. Alfred A. Knopf.

* * *

There are few things more pleasant than hearing other peoples' opinions on matters you know about, unless it be to hear opinions on things you never thought about before. That is why a book of essays is always a delightful adventure. Here are five of them, all containing enchanting challenges to the mind of parties set in their ways, or of parties willing to go along on a personally conducted tour. "A man should especially love his intellectual enemies," quotes Mr. Bridges from Dr. Felix Adler. Five books of essays upon many different subjects afford you an opportunity to love a good deal, and also to have milder feelings of friendship for those comparatively unimproving persons who agree with you.

The letters of Dostoievsky contain vehement outpourings of his opinions and the facts of his life during the period they cover. But because there are so few of the former and so many of the latter they are somewhat lacking in general interest to those who have not seized upon them eagerly to supplement the meager store which they already possess. The authentic letters of most people are far moe concerned with their material life than with their mental life, and their letters, when published, should be sternly expurgated of all such transient stuff. Possibly the reviewer expected too much from the announcement that the present Russian Government had at last released these letters from the State archives. There is nothing whatever in them of the "now it can be told" order. His letters from home are upon comparatively uninteresting matters. They, like the letters from abroad, show a man who has no place in his life for lightness or ease. His informal composition, for all its rapidity of utterance, suggests the same mood which he confesses about his books. Every time he writes, he says, he is in a fever fearing that he has not expressed the essence of the matter.

The letters cover a period from 1838 to 1880. The first four years of this he was abroad, in Switzerland, Italy and Germany. They are the natural letters of a homesick man chafing at his unwelcome exile, and ailing and harassed for money. He went abroad to get time to pay debts contracted at home, mainly by other people. He alludes constantly to the moral superiority of Russia over all the rest of Europe; and has passionate contempt for Turgenev, who told him that he considered it an honor to reckon himself German and not Russian. Yet all these people knew more about the star Sirius than they did about Russia, which was so infinitely their superior. As for Switzerland, it was composed of dull, savage, insignificant, stupid people, a place of terrible mediocrity. The future of Russia, he insists again and again, is in her religion, of which she has the soul and Rome but the husks—her destiny lies in orthodoxy. Perhaps this opinion, so often reiterated, sufficiently justifies the present Russian Government in making capital of magnanimity in releasing the letters for publication.

To the reviewer, the reminiscences of his wife formed the more interesting and important section of the book. She also had come to hate all foreign countries and find everything in them hostile. She is no exception to the general rule, that wives of great men all remind us that their husbands were well nigh impossible to get along with. She recounts her unending struggle with their creditors and the rapacity of her husband's relatives by reason of his absurd chivalries which might have been better employed. She tells how her attempts to earn money to keep the household running were frustrated by her husband's jealousy. For fourteen years she attended to all his business, was his secretary, and his buffer in keeping from his devoted head the shocks of the wretched situation. Her existence was one of incessant work and incessant anxiety. As a human document her reminiscences, naturally composed with more perspective and less burdened with trivial happenings of daily life, are quite the equal of the letters in intimate revelation and certainly show a nature far more admirable.

II.

In "As I Was Saying" Mr. Horace Bridges gives us eleven essays, five of which are on literary topics and the remainder on phases of general social life and tendencies. The pleasant title of the collection is misleading, for here is no chit-chat. They entirely lack casual and conversational tone, and present their substantial though not distinctive content in a lecturish manner rather denuded of the engaging qualities of talk. But if he lectures somewhat it is not from the pulpit: he assumes no attitude of superiority. His studies of George Eliot and Samuel Butler are well rounded. Of the latter he makes the penetrating remark that with all his grilling satire upon English works and ways there seems always the feeling in the back of his mind that these absurd institutions could, if they spoke out honestly, give a very good justification of themselves. Another essay is "Are We Wiser or Better Than Our Fathers?" He thinks we are. The answer to this question throughout history has always been emphatically in the negative. Today presents a completely changed attitude. But even the most moderate of present protestants, Mr. James Harvey Robinson, he thinks shows an unjustified contempt of the older systems. He himself would take a middle ground. Our ideals are, to be sure, no higher, but we embody them more in our practice than any of our predecessors did; our ideals we recognise more generally and violate them with less cynicism and less often. He proposes to you, with characteristic common sense and straightforwardness, a good test: Would you prefer to have lived at any other epoch? Another excellent way out of a difficulty he proposes in "The Tyranny of Books." No man can now have an adequate working mastery even of the things which concern his profession. The extension of knowledge has made it impossible to become a really educated man. In the medieval university a professor could know everything of everything; in the last century you could still know everything of something and something of everything. But as now no amount of fidelity can meet the needs of any one case, whom can you call a really educated person? It is the man, he says, who knows what he does not know and who knows how to learn it. Nor is knowledge the only tyranny of books. Novels may be equally despotic. "To enjoy fiction," he says, "seems to me as natural and wholesome as to enjoy good wine"—rashest of similes in these years of our Lord—"but overindulgence is as possible and as dangerous in the one as it used to be in the other."

The expression "used to be" is rather roguishly employed in this connection. It prepares the reviewer for a note he made upon an interesting statement in Mr. William Lyon Phelps's book, "Some Makers of American Literature." Public opinion, he says, is no more tolerant today than it was centuries ago; what mental freedom we enjoy arises merely from weakness of conviction. Where our waterish convictions are at all strong we are as intolerant as ever. The essays in this book are the lectures delivered in the Dartmouth Alumni lectureships of last year. Naturally, they treat of the familiar outstanding figures and with considerable orthodoxy. But in the selection and combination of his material he shows striking individuality and makes plenty of room for all his little refreshing heresies. He sets out to fill the recipe of a popular lecture when delivered by a man of letters. He has adroitness and a tang of after dinner gayety. No Chicago reporter could say of him, as the flippant creature did once of Matthew Arnold, that his lecture resembled "an elderly macaw pecking at a trellis of grapes." He makes telling points in crisp sentences. They must have been constantly punctuated with laughter, and laughter is too rare a quality in literary lectures to hold it up for strict relevancy. When he remarks that "The Scarlet Letter" and "Huckleberry Finn" stand out as the two great American novels, be sure that he does not neglect to point out that there are minor differences. Mr. Phelps particularly excels in working in contrasts and similarities, Jonathan Edwards plus his great contemporary, Ben Franklin, would make the ideal American. Franklin combined to a higher degree than any other man efficiency and charm. The evolution of sea fiction from Cooper to Conrad is the evolution from the simple and spontaneous to the complex and self-conscious. He also puts old things in new arresting ways. As the interest of Cooper lies only in incident and narration, and as they were written badly, every time the books were translated they were much improved. The Japanese know a better Cooper than we do. These papers, as is the case with all effective lectures, lose somewhat in the transfer to another medium. The ceaseless staccato of his bright comments becomes a little monotonous in reading.

III.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, however, runs no such risk. His leisurely and elegant sentences were meant to be read. The forty-one papers of his "More Books on the Book Table" set forth, in his lucid language and mild humor, his account of pleasant experiences with the books which inspired them—all, it goes without saying, fitted into the background of his extraordinary knowledge of the history and the feel of literature. He ranges from Greece to the middle West, but naturally talks most of his countrymen. He is no more successful than other critics in seeking to show why contemporary criticism is of necessity unsatisfactory. There are certainly plenty of instances in which it has not been so, and there would seem to be no reason why it need be so. Thus the eternal dallying of critics with this subject looks like an uneasy conscience. "One cannot definitely measure a growing organism," he says. Which means what—in the case of Rupert Brooke, let us say, or in the case of Spoon River, both of which organisms have now ceased to grow? It has always seemed to the present reviewer that when critics evade their contemporaries by their elaborate alibis they resemble the popular voice which will not pronounce upon a statesman until history says so. Now that he is dead, Mr. Gosse feels no hesitation in pronouncing Matthew Arnold the most fruitful and beautiful mind of the nineteenth century, and he probably thought a score of years ago what he says now—that Arnold was a marvelous example of the paradox that the most composite of minds may at the same time be profoundly original.

Space must be made to give the reader a taste of Mr. Gosse's appreciations. Edgar Lee Masters in the keenness of his thought, in the tragic gallery of his impressive and surprising portraits, and in his power of dissection, resembles Browning; but Browning is a poet and Masters is not. He asks of Spoon River and Domesday Book that if existence in Illinois and Ohio are like this, why do these poor millions of Americans take the trouble to live at all. Oscar Wilde liked to encourage his fancy to feed on incomparable splendors such as never existed in real life or even on the stage, but he was preserved from actual fatuity by the consciousness of the ridiculous side of the whole thing. It has not been in the province of many writers to achieve his kind of solemn and absurd magnificence. Sainte-Beuve still remains, in spite of imperfections and prejudices and limitations, the greatest literary critic the world has ever seen. (Do you suppose this can be the reason why critics balk at estimating their contemporaries—they fear to mistake their prejudice for criticism?) "The secretive goblin music of Housman" (what a distillation in these heavenly adjectives!—and who could do better a hundred year from now?) has treated in his 100 short lyrics only one subject, the longing for what is gone forever. The poetry of the present day is the work of jewelers whereas the poetry of the Victorians was the work of sculptors. George Moore longs more passionately than any other writer in English to achieve impossible perfection. But his conscience betrays him when it drives him to rewriting old work, for such a revision is bound to be discordant both with the old time and the new. One of the most discriminating remarks in this discriminating and fastidious book is about Black's illustrations of "Young's Night Thoughts." The figures have sprawling limbs and vacant, vehement faces, often majestic but monotonous and dull.

IV.

It is Mr. Arthur Machen, in "Hieroglyphics," whom we should according to Dr. Adler, love most of all. Into the mouth of another—for, of course, he is the mysterious gentleman who is represented as holding forth for 165 attractive pages to the author whose occasionally interjected dissent allows him to make his meaning more clear—Mr. Machen puts a new classification of the written word. Writing which contains ecstasy is literature, all the rest is craftsmanship. If it is present the thing is literature, however faulty in these respects. Ecstasy is the word he uses for rapture, beauty, wonder, mystery, awe—in short, the withdrawal from the common life. The idea is not new to us, but it is the first time it has been put as dogma. The classification is not illuminating. It is merely a dramatic designation of preference for one kind of thing rather than another, such as Howells made when he said that a novel was not a novel if the author appeared in it. But

(Continued on Page 18)

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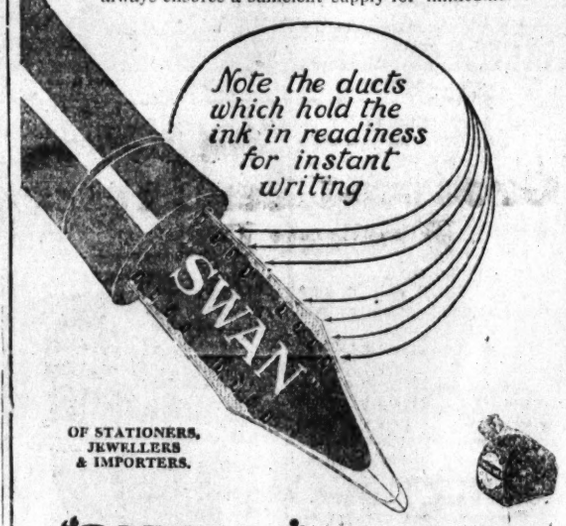

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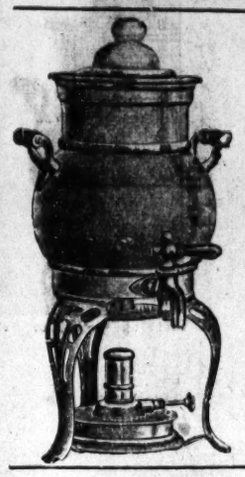

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Whitewashing The Borgias

Brentanos Reprint Early Sabatini Book Defending Historic Poisoners

BY ARTHUR MAURICE

The success that Rafael Sabatini has scored in this country recently as an exponent of high romance has moved the Brentanos to bring out for American readers a new edition of his early "The Life of Cesare Borgia," in which he stoutly defended the family that has perhaps been regarded as the most infamous in all history against the detractors of their own age and what he sums up as the unjust verdict of posterity. It is not Cesare Borgia alone that Sabatini attempts to whitewash in these pages, but also his sister, Lucrezia Borgia, and above all their father, that Rodeigo Borgia who, in the year that marked the discovery of America by Columbus became Pope Alexander VI.

In defending Roderigo Borgia from the popular charge of being "the worst Pontiff that ever filled St. Peter's chair" Sabatini pleads comparatively, contrasting the rule of Alexander VI. with that of his predecessor, Innocent VIII., a sordid, grasping sensualist, who, not content with raising money by the sale of preferments, established a traffic in indulgences, the like of which had never been seen before. "In the Rome of his day you might, had you the money, buy anything, from a cardinal's hat to a pardon for the murder of your father. Anarchy, robbery and murder preyed upon the city. No morning dawned without revealing corpses in the streets."

During the seventeen days of the interregnum between the death of Innocent and the election of Alexander crime was unfettered to such an extent that some 220 murders are computed to have taken place—giving the terrible average of thirteen a day. One of the first acts of Alexander's reign was to deal summarily with this lawlessness. He put down violence with a hard hand. He razed to the ground the house of a murderer caught red handed and hanged him above the ruins, and so dealt generally that such order came to prevail as had never before been known in Rome.

For the perpetuation of the slanders about the Borgias Sabatini holds romance largely to blame. The writer of the historical noval is at liberty to distort facts to suit his ends, yet he is the one most responsible for the popular conception of a historical character. Some writers frankly make no pretense of historical accuracy. Others, however, invest their work with a spurious scholarship, and cite authorities. "These," says Sabatini, "are the dangerous ones, and of this type is Victor Hugo's 'Lucrezia Borgia,' a work to which perhaps more than to any other (not excepting 'Les Borgias' in 'Crimes Celebres' of Alexander Dumas) is due the popular conception of Cesare Borgia's sister."

Hugo took full advantage of the licenses which the fertile romancer and the great poet are supposed to enjoy. Sabatini does not blame him for that. "But it would be difficult to censure him too harshly for having in his 'Lucrezia Borgia' struck a pose of scholarliness, for having pretended and maintained that his work was honest work founded upon the study of historical evidences. With that piece of charlatanism he deceived the great mass of the unlettered of France and of all Europe into believing that in his tragedy he presented the true Lucrezia Borgia. 'If you do not believe me,' he declared, 'read Tommaso Tommasi, read the "Diary of Burchard.'"

But the "Diary of Burchard," according to Sabatini, does not support a single line of Hugo's play, and the inevitable conclusion is that Hugo never read it. As for Tommasi, his "place among historians is on precisely the same plane as Alexandre Dumas's. His 'Vita di Cesare Borgia' is on the same historical level as 'Les Borgias,' much of which it supplied. Like 'Crimes Celebres,' Tommasi's book is invested with a certain air of being a narrative of sober fact; but like 'Crimes Celebres,' it is none the less a work of fiction." Tommasi, whose real name was Letti, was simply a renegade who, having turned Calvinist, vented in his writings a bitter hatred of the papacy and the religion from which he had seceded.

The Cesare Borgia of Sabatini's picture is no saint. As the author says in his preface: "This is no chornicle of saints. Nor yet is it a history of devils. It is a record of certain very human, strenuous men in a very human, strenuous age; a lustful, flamboyant age; an age red with blood and pale with passion at white heat; an age of steel and velvet, of vivid color, dazzling light and impenetrable shadow; an age of swift movement, pitiless violence and high endeavor, of sharp antitheses and amazing contrasts." Cesare Bogia simply reflected that age. He was not a villain of melodrama. Relentless in his egotism, treacherous in his reprisals, cruel in his anger, he was nevertheless a splendid soldier, an unrivaled administrator and a man prominently just.

Less than thirty-two years was the duration of Cesare's extraordinary career, for born probably in 1475, he met death in battle, fighting courageously against hopeless odds, late in 1506. Sabatini draws this picture of him at the age of 22: "Tall, of an athletic slenderness, and exceedingly graceful in his movements, he was acknowledged to be the handsomest man of his age. His face was long and pale, his brow lofty, his nose delicately aquiline. He had long auburn hair, and his hazel eyes, large, quick in their movements, and singularly searching in their glance, were alive with the genius of the soul behind them. He inherited from his father the stupendous health and vigor for which Alexander had been remarkable in his youth, and was remarkable still in his old age."

Popular conception has always held Cesare Brogia guilty of the murder of his brother, Giovanni, Duke of Gandia, whose body was found in the Tiber, pierced by many wounds. Sabatini presenting the evidence, so far as it is available four centuries later, exonerates Cesare of any share in the crime. "It has never been proved, and will never be proved that he was a fratricide. Gandia's hands had been tied, and in addition to the body wounds, his throat had been cut. That condition, argues Sabatini, points not to a murder of expedience, so much as to a fierce lustful butchery of vengeance. "Surely it suggests that Gandia had been tortured before his throat was cut. Why else were his wrists pinioned? Had he been swiftly done to death there would have been no need for that. That whole aspect of the case suggests the presence of the master, the personal enemy himself, and it was not Cesare, for Cesare at the time of the murder was at the Vatican."

Science Sees New Food, New Light

(Continued from Page 14)

the condition which starts the cell running amuck when it is possible to work inside the cell.

Although very downcast at civilisation's indifference over its own future the eugenists have plans enough when mankind is in a frame of mind to listen to them. The immediate plans are to prevent future population from insane and bad stocks and to induce indiyiduals with heredity imperfections not to marry others with the same imperfections, such as liability to cancer, tuberculosis or other disease.

M. H. Fischer has urged the production of supermen by delayed fatherhood. He and some others have calculated from examples that children begotten by a father over 50 have many times the ordinary chance of becoming eminent. The theory is that the intellectual development of the father during his lifetime is partly transmitted. There are many on the other side of this question.

The time for racing a mile has been cut nearly in half in the last 150 years because of the breeding of highly specialized race horses, and the athletes of the future, with eugenic pedigrees, will do the 100 yard dash in five seconds flat, broad jump fifty feet and throw the hammer across the Hudson River, if they are the men that Dr. Ball of the Athletic Research Society takes them to be.

Life under 200 years of scientific development may not be pleasant in all respects. Privacy, for instance, has to go. The 250,000 volt X-ray can look through about four feet of concrete. The pallophotophone invented at Schenectady will reproduce a whisper at 100 feet, suggesting that twenty-second century private secretaries may sit in their towers on Broadway and pick up the whispers on Fifth Avenue, if not the thoughts of those on whom they are getting up divorce cases, if marriage and divorce still exist.

The truth-compelling drug scoplamin or more powerful agents may be sprinkled about like pollen, putting the whole population in a hay fever of honesty, which will cause every man to show himself up and tell his neighbors what he thinks of them.

While the California doctor had been working with this terrible drug, the genial English scientist Haldane has put his mind to the subject of inventing pleasant vices which do not return to plague us. He asserts that Embden, a German professor, invented a vice during the war which draws no repenting, remorse or regrets after it. This is acid sodium phosphate, a stimulant without reaction. More of these discoveries are predicted by Haldane. To nicotine, alcohol and caffein will be added a whole medicine chest of fascinating vices and follies devoid of penalties. But they will probably all be covered by amendments before 2123.

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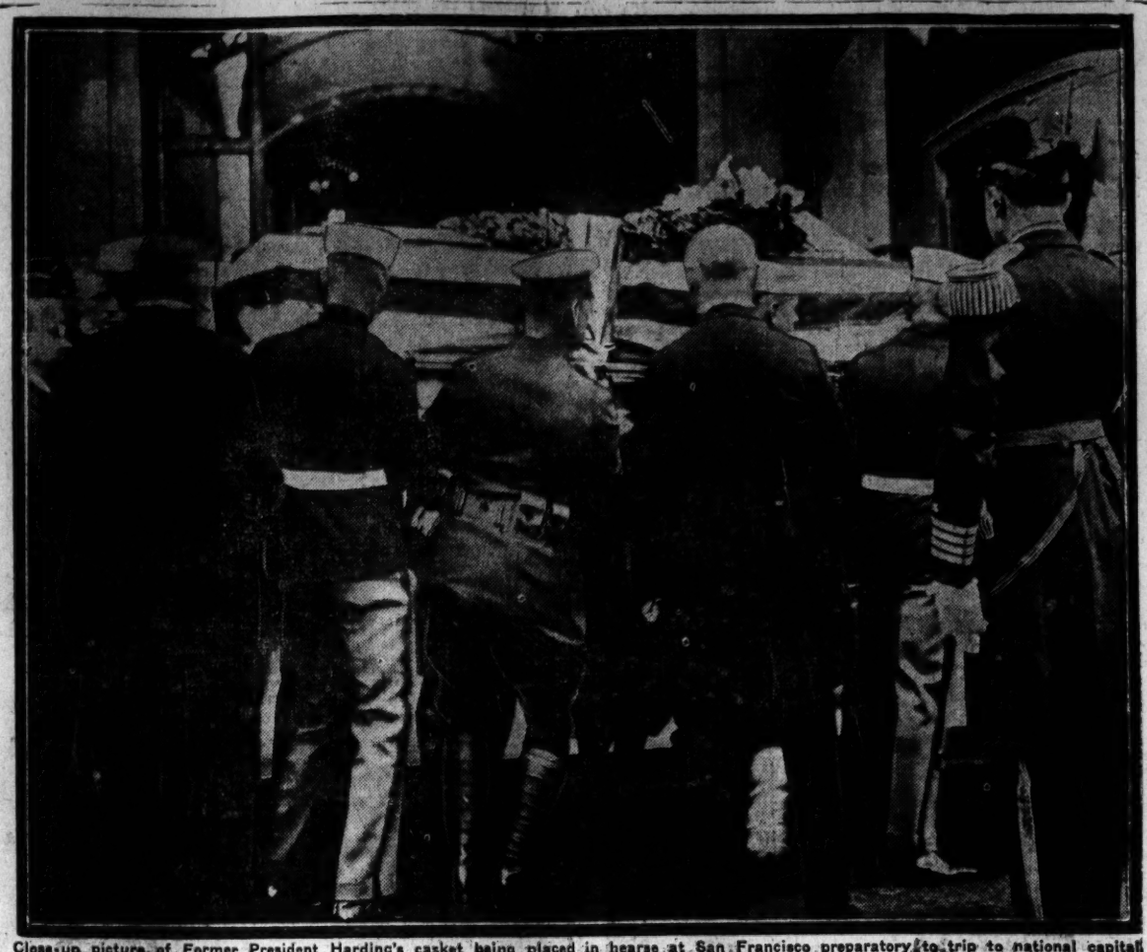
The Funeral Of The President Of The United States



Close-up picture of Former President Harding's casket being placed in hearse at San Francisco preparatory to trip to national capital. (I. N. S. Picture.)

Five Pieces of Mind

(Continued from Page 17)

though it seems to us a queer and unnecessary yardstick, nevertheless Mr. Machen measures many books very accurately by it. He may say, if he pleases, that a true poem has precisely thirty-two syllables and must be written about Fugiyama, and that all the rest is only verse—if it affords him an opportunity to say so many interesting and valuable things in support of his preferences. Still one does rather wonder if he dubs every line of Swinburne the highest literature simply because it seethes and swirles with ecstasy.

"Pickwick," he says, is literature, "Vanity Fair" only a very superior pamphlet. The poorest of temples means worship, the best of tubs means washing. That which excites the emotion even to the highest degree need not be literature. Art is not to be judged by its power to excite the emotions of every day. Most so-called art in books is but excellent artifice. Nor are fidelity to nature and life and good, clear writing art. Thackeray has never realised the mystery of things, nor has that much better artificer, Jane Austen. Dickens gives in "Pickwick" an overpowering sense of withdrawal from the common ways of life, of the "strangeness" which is the mark of art. Mme. Vovary is but the work of a serious and patient artificer whose aim is a photograph. But since a book must be written about something and somebody it must have the accidents of life as well as its essence. It must have arrangement and artifice. The work of literature is fourfold—the conception, the plot, the systematisation or construction, the style. In all but the first three there must be an alloy of artifice. In the last three particulars Jekyll and Hyde is badly done; it is the conception alone which allows it to scrape into literature by the skin of its teeth. In artifice "Lycidas" is pitiful—an unimportant lament over an unimportant personage, constructed on a pseudo-pastoral plan, full of acrid puritanical declamation and an absurd mixture of nymphs and St. Peter. But in art—that is to say, in ecstasy—it is perfect beauty. Hardy, who could shape for us ecstasy by means of symbols exquisitely and significantly, chose often to be the pamphleteer. One cannot express art in any terms of rationalism; artifice is information, art is truth. Many kinds of artifice even are unteachable, but art is quite without the jurisdiction of the schools and the realm of the reasoning process. That is why young children, before they have been defiled by education, possess the artistic emotion in remarkable purity. That is why all of us can remember that it was perhaps the most miserable of stucco portals which, when we were children, let us into fairy lands forlorn. You see, then, what stimulating and suggestive measurements Mr. Machen has given us with his queer yardstick.

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The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1923

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Business and Official Notices

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

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RE-OPENING OF THE SCHOOL

The French Municipal School, open to boys and girls of exclusively foreign parentage (European and American), will start its session on September 24th.

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By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
62154 S 25

In The International Mixed Court Of Shanghai

CHINESE CIVIL CASE
NO. 8241
RE: WEI FONG COMMERCIAL BANK (行業業商華維)
IN LIQUIDATION

Notice is hereby given that a third dividend of 5% has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at our offices on or after 25th September, 1923.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 22nd September, 1923
62144 S 23

NOTICE

On account of the death of Mr. Edward Evans, founder and president of the board of directors of the Co., the offices will be closed on September 25th.

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Hongkong, 21st. September, 1923.
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62161 S 27

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62142 S-23

NOTICE

TO whom it may concern: There will be a postponed meeting of the holders of debentures issued by the Columbia Country Club on Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1923, at 6 p.m. in the Club pavilion.

R. T. BRYAN, JR.,
Hon Sec.
Columbia Country Club.
62140 S 23

Mr. P. F. Selivanoff, artist of the ex-Imperial Russian Opera, returned from his vacation on September 14th, and has resumed lessons in his vocal and piano studio, 34, Rue Baron Gros.
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SARAH WIENS,
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September 9, 1923.
61806

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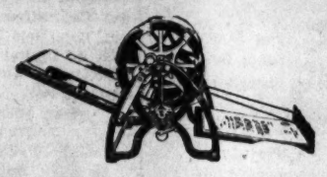

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Tickets will be on sale on and after the 18th September at Shanghai North Station only, but ticket holders may board or alight Trains at Jessfield or Siccawei Stations.

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Jessfield	,,	7.25 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.
Siccawei	,,	7.31 a.m.	8.06 a.m.	8.46 a.m.
Hsiachiao	arrive	10.15 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	11.35 a.m.

Native boats—2 hours each way.

From station to boats or from boats to Railway Enclosure requires only five minutes' walk.

RETURN TRAIN TIMINGS

		28th	29th	30th
Hsiachiao	depart	4.50 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Siccawei	arrive	7.34 p.m.	8.22 p.m.	9.06 p.m.
Jessfield	,,	7.41 p.m.	8.28 p.m.	9.12 p.m.
Shanghai North	,,	7.55 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.27 p.m.

By Order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
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61805

Business and Official Notices

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association of Shanghai

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on Friday, 28th September, 1923, at 11.45 a.m. when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1923, will be presented.

R. J. McNicol,
Acting Chairman.
62126 S 28

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on the 25th instant on account of Mid-Autumn Festival.
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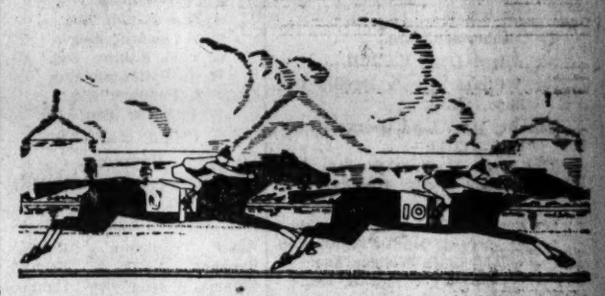
3rd Floor

The International Recreation Club



KIANGWAN RACES
101st MEETING
22nd and 25th September, 1923
(Saturday and Tuesday)
First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp, daily.
ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS:—11.50 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 1.15 p.m.
TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
62083 S 25

FOR SALE

Contents of a House Situated in Western District, Comprising Attractive Furniture by Arts and Crafts, Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, Hall, Bed-Room, Chinese Parlor, Nursery and Attic Rooms. Also A Collection of Chinese Paintings, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Linen, Etc.

All Complete and
First Class Limousine Motor Car Practically New and in Excellent Running Order.
Lease Can Be Obtained, Also Servants, Etc.
For Particulars Please Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
62166 S. 26

OFFERS WANTED:

For Strong Room Doors recently in use in the old Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, vaults as follows:—

3 pairs Chubbs Bankers Armour-plated quality strong room doors, gates and vestibule linings size 6'9" x 4'9" outside of frame. Lining 2'9" deep.

1 Single Ditto. size 6'5" x 2'11" outside of frame. Lining 1'6½" deep.

1 Single Chubbs Strong Room Door Standard Quality with angle frame size of door 6'5" x 3'0"

The above can be seen and inspected by applying
to Trollope & Colls (Far East) Ltd.,
Glen Line Building
62146 S 25

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE
FOR TWO WEEKS

From Sept. 12th to 25th This is your chance—don't miss it.
mported cotton goods are reduced (except face towels No. 1-6) by 10%. Kindly note our address.
SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
P425 Nanking Road.
59178

SPECIAL SALE
SILK SOCKS & STOCKINGS
in all sizes and colours
Commencing MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY
VERY LOW PRICES to effect speedy sale.

A line of pure Wool Sweaters, Vests, Men's Underwear and Flannel,
also
Cigarette Cases and Ladies' Leather Bags, Latest styles just arrived.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
INDUSTRIAL AGENTS CO.
AND
CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS.
Retail Dept. 119a Szechuen Rd. Near Chinese Post Office.
61993

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office,
(1) Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Gyschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection, Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Mmmm Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,230

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.

Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S... $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels U.S. £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
Telephone: C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling $24,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. Li. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Saigon	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America

C. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,300
Capital Contributed by Kuo the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jezierski.
P. Pottithuguenin
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung Ming.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depository will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorised ..$1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up $1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 9 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.

Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on proved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. T. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,088,845.41

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
13 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Sperakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

華僑銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YE CHW,
General Managers.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行儲業實江浙
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday, September 26, 1923.

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K. M. A. s.s. Kaiping, for Chinwangtao will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m. Friday, September 28, 1923.

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Amboise, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1523 Manager's Office.
C. 6483)
C. 6469) General Office.
C. 6479)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Changteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kinkiang	Tsinkiangpo
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Penang	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. H. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zee, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,823.30

Head Office: Shanghai.—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the
EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you!

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

Meteorological Reports

September 23, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.50
Sun sets today at 18.57

SICCAWEI

(inches	Sept. 21.		Sept. 22.	
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	30.03	30.09	30.01	30.02
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	+0.06	0.00	−0.10	−0.14
Wind—direction	−0.03	−0.07	−0.07	−0.07
Wind—miles per hour	N	NE	N	NE
Temperature (Fahr.)	1.8	7.5	3.1	8.1
Humidity %	69°6	64°4	63°2	69°6
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	52	64	66	55
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	5	9	9	7

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
September 21.

	Mean 1923	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	30.11	+0.06	28.98
Temperature (Min. 65°7) (Fahr.) (Max. 78°3)	12°0	1°8	71°4
Rainfall (inches)	36.85	0.00	37.92

華商銀行
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Credits granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.

Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

A. C. WAI,
Manager.

36 Kiangse Road.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL

Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 13.80
Explorations Tls. 13.00
Tls. 14.00 Dec.
Langkats (Single) Tls. 14.60

UNOFFICIAL

Tanah Merah Tls. 0.87½
Karans Tls. 7.40
Ziangbes Tls. 3.80
Culty's Dairy Tls. 13.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.10
S'hai Malay (Ord.) Tls. 5.35
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.35
Bukits Tls. 1.25
Karans Tls. 7.30
Langkats Comb. Tls. 36.50 Dec.
Tls. 36.00 Dec.
Tls. 36.25 Dec.
Langkats (Single) Tls. 15.00 Dec.
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 13.80 Sept.
Tls. 14.00 Dec.
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922
Tls. 105.00
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1920
Tls. 104.00
S. M. C. 8% Debs. 1912
Tls. 110.50
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1923
Tls. 99.50
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1918
Tls. 103.00
S. M. C. 5½% Debs. 1915
Tls. 91.00

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru	Aug.	23
President Pierce	Sept.	4
Siberia Maru	Sept.	17
President Lincoln	Sept.	19

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	Aug.	27
Canadian Highlander	Aug.	29
Empress of Asia	Sept.	8

FOR SEATTLE

President Jefferson	Aug.	29
Crosskeys	Sept.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Sept.	9
President Grant	Sept.	11
President Madison	Sept.	22

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West O'Rowa	Aug.	30
Pawlet	Sept.	1
West Keats	Sept.	2
Hannawa	Sept.	8

FOR NEW YORK

Africa Maru	Aug.	21
City of Boston	Aug.	21
Moorish Prince	Aug.	27
Antilochus	Aug.	30
William Penn	Sept.	1
Eelbeck	Sept.	4
Hawaii Maru	Sep.	5
Lisbon Maru	Sept.	7
Esther Dollar	Sept.	10
Atlas Maru	Sept.	11
Bowes Castle	Sept.	12
Bellerpphon	Sept.	18
City of Bagdad	Sept.	20

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

City of Dunkirk	Aug.	22
Suwa Maru	Aug.	25
Durban Maru	Aug.	26
Agamemnon	Aug.	27
City of Glasgow	Aug.	29
Patroclus	Aug.	31
Macedonia	Sept.	4
Eurybates	Sept.	7
Fushimi Maru	Sept.	8
Lycaon	Sept.	12
Glensanda	Sept.	14
Kt. Templar	Sept.	16
Dongola	Sept.	18
Mentor	Sept.	20

FOR HAMBURG

Matsuye Maru	Aug.	29
Saparoea	Sept.	6
Albert Voegler	Sept.	17
Ludwigshafen	Sept.	20

FOR BARCELONA

Isla de Penay	Sept.	4

FOR TRIESTE

Trieste	Sept.	11

FOR MARSEILLES

Paul Lecat	Aug.	31
Andre Lebon	Sept.	17

FOR INDIA

Kutsang	Aug.	31
Janus	Sep.	4
Sicilia	Sept.	14

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B...	H. $1090
Chartered	$19½
Russo-Asiatic ...	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. $630 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H. $228 S.
Yangtsze	H. $27
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 19
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. $130 B.
Hongkong Fire .	H $477½
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. $129½ B
Indo-China Pref.	H $28½ B.
"Shell"	72/6
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 80
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¼
Oriental Cons. ..	12/-
Raub	$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. $152 B.
Shanghai Dock..	Tls. 90 B.
New. Eng. Works	Tls. 7¼ B.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 5.30 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 192½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. $154 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 118 xd B
Shanghai Land..	Tls. 123 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 13½ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow .	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 81 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$220 S.
Green Island ...	$28.20 S.
Langkats	Tls. 34½ B.
Major Bros. I...	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 92½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz ..	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford ..	$103 B.
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H. $21¾ B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.35 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24 B.
Batu Anam 1918	¼. 1.12½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85 B.
Bukit Toh Ating	Tls. 1⅛ B.
Chemor United .	Tls. 1.22½ B
Chembedak	Tls. 7 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1⅜ B.
Consolidated ...	Tls. 2.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.55 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14 B.
Kapaying	Tls. 12½ B.
Karan	Tls. 7 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.37½ B
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.30 B.
Kroewock Java .	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 6.85 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.40 B.
Permata	Tls. 3.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1⅛ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1⅛ B.
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 5.30 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.05 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10 B.
Sua Manggis ...	Tls. 4.05 B.
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.75 B.
Talping	Tls. 0.32½ B
Tanah Merah ...	Tls. 0.87½ B
Tebong	Tls. 1.60 B.
Zianghes	Tls. 3⅜ B.
Miscellaneous	
C.D. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 159
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 39 B.
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone .	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 180 S.

B. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

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Money Exchange

Shanghai, September 22, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	72.32½
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	250.200
Shanghai Gold Bar	324½
Bar Silver	32⅝
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	77.10
New York on London	454½
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3s. 1½d.
Demand	3s. 1⅝d.
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	71
Demand	71¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3s. 1d.
London Demand	3s. 1⅛d.
London 4 m-s.	3s. 1¼d.
India (T.T.)	228½
France (T.T.)	1210
America (T.T.)	70
Hongkong (T.T.)	74½
Japan (T.T.)	69¼
Batavia (T.T.)	184½
Straits (T.T.)	76¼

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits.	3s. 2½d.
London 4 m-s. Docts..	3s. 2¾d.
London 6 m-s. Credits..	3s. 3d.
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1275
America 4 m-s. L/c.	72¾
Docs.	73¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 72½ = Tls. 137.93

@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $190.25

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 2⅛d. = Tls. 6.23

@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $8.59

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.90	@ 3/0⅛	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.29	@ 69⅝	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1233	Fr. 13.74
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 71⅛	Yen 1.57
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 227⅝	Rupees 2.58
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.70
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.87½	Ital. Lire 17.68

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	71½
Demand buying on America	72½
Demand selling on London	3/1⅞
Demand buying on London	3/2⅛

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 500,000 .... Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

CHINESE GOV. BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	57.00	57.00
7th Year 6%	46.20	46.10
9th Year 6%	70.15	70.15
6% Consolidated	51.50	51.40
7% Consolidated	56.00	55.50
11th Year 8%	99.00	99.00
96 Millions 8%	21.60	21.40

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.70 = 1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 3.96 = 1 Tael

Marks 10,000.000 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 181 = 1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 22.20 = 1 U. S. Dollar

It. Lire 133.25 = 100 Fr. Francs

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Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

September 22, 1923

Spot bar silver was up ⅛d. and forward ¼d. in London yesterday. The New York price is unchanged as well as the London-New York cross rate. The only changes in our official quotations here today were a drop in the Franc rate to 1190, in the Rupee rate to 229 and a rise in the Yen rate to 68¾.

Our maket here today was much easier than yesterday. speculators being more inclined to buy than sell. There were generally sellers throughout the day of Sterling at 3s. 1⅛d. September delivery, 3s. 1⅝d. October and 3s. 1⅛d. November.

There were sellers of Gold Dollar at 71⅝ for near and forward deliveries. There was a good demand for Yen today of which there were no sellers at better than 67⅝ with buyers at 67¼.

Banks were quoting 3s. 2½d., 73½ and 1240 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

India bought silver again in London yesterday and China sold. the market closing steady. New York report their market as dull and quiet.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, September 22, 1923

OFFICIAL

Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 14.00 Dec.

Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.40

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.12½ Sept.

Tls. 7.45 Dec.

Klebangs Tls. 0.72½

UNOFFICIAL

September 21

Padangs Tls. 6.85

Telephones Tls. 74.00

September 22

Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 13.90 Dec.

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.25 Oct.

Langkats Comb. Tls. 36.50 Dec.

Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton: The upward tendency of prices continued during the past week and values were carried about one tael above the level ruling a week ago, making a total advance of about three taels since the inception of the present bull movement. The sudden spurt during the early part of the week was the result of the heavy rise in Mid-Americans, due to the unfavorable weather conditions that has been reported in the United States Cotton Belt, and general buying, in consequence of which prices there have stiffened considerably and the world markets have responded in sympathy with the bull movement. Fluctuations during the week have been very irregular and on the whole the undertone has been quite firm.

Under the circumstances, we cannot look for a weak market in the near future and would favor making purchases, whenever the market seems unduly depressed and selling on any spurt.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced some two to three taels from last week's level. Some 7,000 bales to 8,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been bought up by Szechuen, Kiangse, Hankow, Fukien, Tientsin and Wuhu dealers, and over 20,000 bales Mill sales have been recorded. As to the future trend of the market, in our opinion, as soon as the crops have had the farmer's attention, a brisk revival in trade is looked forward to.

SPUNT'S REPORT

Messrs J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton: Though the volume of business transacted during the past week was comparatively small, prices on the local staple showed a steadily ascending tendency; registering at the close a rise of about Tls. 1.50 per picul higher than the level ruling during the previous period.

The strength in the local market is being infused by several psychic factors (1) a subtle feeling which is becoming more and more predominent that the domestic yield, while it may not be less, will not be larger than that of the last season, (2) the constant bullish reports on utlimate yield in the U.S.A., (3) the not gratifying reports on the condition of the crop in India and the early realisation of the long expected improvement in the demand for the China Mills' products which will naturally create a continuous and intensive demand for the raw material. Tone of the market Firm.

FEELING OLD AT FORTY

How To Regain Vitality.

Middle age comes too soon if you allow the cares of life to exhaust your blood, leaving you tired and worn. Especially is this so in the Far East, where climatic conditions exact the utmost from the nerves and the vitality. It is no uncommon thing for a deterioration in health to become apparent suddenly. Vague at first this rapidly develops until appetite is gone, sleep has become fitful or has fled entirely, nervousness and depression have taken the place of the usual feeling of cheerful efficiency, and a general sense of the system being much "below par" has become painfully evident.

Women, too, are prone to neglect their health. They become prematurely middle-aged and suffer in the process—simply because their blood is exhausted.

In all such cases what is required is a restoration of the quality of the blood. It is because the blood has become watery and impure that the nervous system has run down and that abounding joyous vitality which formerly was yours has dwindled away. To restore your blood to purity and richness you have only to take

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Then you will soon feel the new blood coursing through your veins, your backache, headaches and that melancholy sense of inefficiency will vanish, your appetite will improve, and your restored self-confidence will inspire fresh confidence in you in others.

No new remedy, but a Blood and Nerve Tonic with a world-wide reputation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free at $1.50 per bottle, 38 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 178

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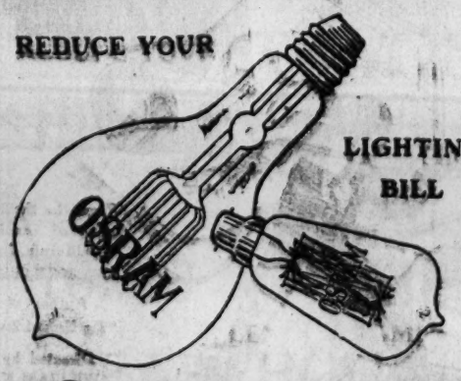

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This will give you that extra nerve-energy which makes you feel "fit" and fresh all day *and it will save you from Heat prostration*

SANATOGEN in the morning means a better day's work—means that you feel brighter, fresher, and keener all day, in spite of the exhausting heat, while your powers of resistance to typhoid, cholera, dysentery and nervous disorders will be enormously increased.

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SANATOGEN'S power to increase nerve-energy has been definitely proved, in the words of Sir Charles A. Cameron. C.B., M.D., etc. President of the Royal Institute of Public Health:—

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Never forget that Sanatogen is a *food*, not a medicine or a "secret remedy." It increases nerve-energy by *feeding* the nerves—not by goading them with drugs or stimulants. Its action is as *natural* as that of any ordinary food: it must do good, and it cannot do harm. That is why doctors give it even to babies. And that is why so many Europeans in the East take Sanatogen regularly, all the year round—not as an occasional "tonic," but as a part of their daily diet. You should do likewise, if you want to keep your nerve-energy at the highest pitch, and to avoid the debilitating effects of the great heat

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Agents: Melchers China Corp., 19 Kiukiang Road Shanghai

Bloodless War Of The Future

New Weapons To Break The Will Of The Enemy With The Least Possible Loss

THE REFORMATION OF WAR. By Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, D. S. O. 287 pp: New York: E. P. Dutton and Co.

It would be a difficult task to find in the current output a more provocative book than this, "The Reformation of War," by Colonel J. F. C. Fuller. To the pacifist, to those who will tolerate the contemplation of no future that is not one of peace on earth, it will be as a red flag to a bull. To those who believe that human nature remains unchanging and that it will continue to the end of history to manifest its virtues and its vices, this book will open vast vistas of speculation, horrifying or comforting, depending on how far our belief goes with Colonel Fuller in his excursion into the future. To the professional soldier who follows the approved rut the book will come as a challenge, for the author levels his lance at the traditional conception of war, and—within the covers of his book—batters it to a pulp.

Colonel Fuller gives us a number of pen-pictures of war as it will be fought when those engines of destruction that the last war gave birth to—the fighting airplane, gas, tanks—reach the full maturity of their awful power. The pictures are graphic, for the Colonel is a writer of ability. And it is out of this ability that there comes the one cause for criticism of the book: his facility with his pen has betrayed him into an occasional flippancy that strikes a jarring note. As he himself says: "War is a serious problem, and the next war the most serious of all problems." Whether or not we can follow him to his ultimate prophecy—"Battlefields will become bloodless, and the agony of muscle will be replaced by the agony of mind"—he has so much to say on the way that is of crucial import that we resent a passing jest.

Colonel Fuller is a professional soldier. He has fought through two of England's wars, winning the Distinguished Service Order in the Camberly Staff College. He knows war both in practice and in theory. More than this, he has breadth of view. He can write: "Tactically, the soldier is simply a weapon-mounting of about one-eighth horsepower energy, which limits, to a considerable extent, the nature and power of the weapon he carries." But he also knows the soldier as Mr. Smith for whom "in my heart, I have a very warm place. . . . I have watched him in two long wars struggling against odds, and I have learned to appreciate his virtues, and his failings, and his indomitable courage." He can proclaim that war is a life-and-death struggle in which no combatant, if hard pressed, scorns to hit below the belt. But he also argues for the "debrutalisation" of war, asserting that no one "who has the welfare of humanity at heart" can wish to see a repetition of the devastation wrought by the last war, that "the more bloodless a war is, the more prosperous and contented will the peace which follows the war be for all concerned." In short, neither idealist nor pessimist, but that type of thinker, unfortunately so rare these days, who realises that humanity is earthbound, but believes that its path can be made easier.

He begins with the proposition that "war is of the inevitable:"

"Though the desire of man is peace, the law of life is war; the fittest, mentally or bodily, survive, and the less fit supply them with food labor and service. Life lives on life. . . .

"The stronger survive through brute strength, and the more cunning through craft: thus begins that interminable struggle between muscle and mind which is the mainspring of all progress.

"For peace talk, disarmament agreements, the outlawing of certain weapons or certain methods of fighting he has the utmost contempt:

"To anathematise war is to gibber like a fool, and to declare it to be unreasonable is to twaddle like a pedant. Love is unreasonable and so is madness. All things divine and diabolical are unreasonable, and mixed with clay from out of these two unreasoning opposites emerges man, a vibrating mass of unreasoning instincts which will out, and demonically so when they are imprisoned. As well attempt to damp down Erebus with a duster as to attempt to control the primitive instincts of man by oath, syllogism or agreement. . . .

"There are still many among us who fondly delude themselves into believing that disarmament and words can abolish war. "Take away our weapons and we still have our fists, our teeth and our nails," shriek human instincts, "and as for words—" the answer is all but lost in a derisive laugh.

Remember, Colonel Fuller is an Englishman. But in his desire to open the eyes of his compatriots to "the dangers of rules based on pseudo-humanitarian vaperings," he puts aside all national prejudices:

"The fourteen points and the League of Nations ruined the peace treaty, because they were based on sublime nonsense and not on common-sense, which includes human nature. The terms of the armistice based on the fourteen points proclaimed the brotherhood of man. . . . The Germans, ever foolish in diplomacy, swallowed the fourteen points hook and all. The Allies thereupon drove the gaff of the Treaty of Versailles through the German skin. . . . Just as in 1914, the Germans tore up their treaty because self-preservation demanded that their armies must advance through Belgium, so, in 1919, the Allies tore up their armistice terms. The fourteen points were all kisses; life is not made up of kisses alone."

He calls attention to the fact that when in 1856 Great Britain became a party to the Declaration of Paris, agreeing to exempt from capture enemy goods in neutral ships and neutral goods in enemy ships. Great Britain "hung a millstone round her neck:"

"From the opening of the war onward, few opportunities of a surreptitious nature were missed by Great Britain to file through the shackles of the Declaration of Paris. . . . Having agreed to it in peace time. Great Britain tried to diggle out of it in war time."

No, do not let us be fooled by "incantations on the lines of the Declaration of Paris or London," do not let "pseudo-humanitarian vaporings" blind us to the fact that, when war comes, nations use the most efficient weapon available, let it be what it may. Did not both England and Germany try to starve the other out?

"If the slow starvation of German men, women and children by means of investment did not contravene the spirit of international law, then neither did unrestricted submarine warfare contravene it though it may have infringed the letter of the tradition which this law had created. If starvation is right in one case it is right in both. The drowning of non-combatants is but an incident in the operation of killing by starvation, it does not affect the principle underlying this act."

Colonel Fuller asserts that the traditional soldier is doomed, that in the coming war our present-day armies and navies would be valueless, that the great war of 1914-18 will be the last of its kind:

"I believe the nature of the next great war will be totally different from the last; so different that, even if great nations go to war in 1950, the recent war will appear to those not far distant fighters as a struggle between barbaric hordes, a saurian contest, not medieval, but primeval, archaic, a turmoil, which in the history of the evolution of warfare is more distant from that day than the Marne was from Marathon."

From the beginning of time down to very near the end of the last great struggle, war, being fought on the earth's surface, was two dimensional. Each warring nation advanced an army, and these armies met, one blocking the advance of the other, locked horns, struggled, and to the nation having the stronger or more crafty army went victory. An opposing army was a barrier that the victor had to smash down.

But the airplane, taking war into the air, made war three dimensional. What is the use of armies advancing, locking horns, struggling, if a fleet of airplanes can leap the barrier and carry destruction into the heart of the enemy's country?

Of course the airplane is a mere means of conveyance, just as the horse was for the archaic cavalryman. Destruction will be wrought with gas, the most efficient weapon that the world has yet seen.

"From a rifle 10 aimed shots can be fired in a minute, from a machine gun 600, from a field gun 20 shells, and, if shrapnel, each will contain 365 bullets, so that in a minute 7,300 bullets will be fired. Gas is, however, composed of chemical molecules each of which can disable; consequently, the projectiles of a gas bombardment cannot be reckoned by thousands per minute, but by thousands of trillions. In fact, so immense a number that it is not even necessary to know the position of the target; all that is necessary is to know in what area it is, and then to inundate this area. Unlike a bullet, the effect of gas does not cease once the force generated to propel it is spent, for, while the bullet is "dead" the gas molecule is "alive," and may remain alive for days after gas has been projected. If the reader can imagine a machine gun which can fire millions of bullets a second, each bullet drifting on after the force of the original discharge has been spent, creeping through trees and houses, wandering over walls and into shelters and dug-outs, then he will have

(Continued on Page 23)

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Wait And See!
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October 1

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At 7.15 p.m.
"THE MIRACLE OF THE JUNGLE"
SEE THIS STUPENDOUS SERIAL
Episodes 1 & 2 In 4 Parts.
At 9.15 p.m.
PIONEER FILM CORPORATION
Presents
JANE NOVAK AND MONROE SALISBURY
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"The Barbarian"
Adventure! Romance! Intrigue!
MATINEE
Today at 3.15 p.m.
TOM MIX in "AFTER YOUR OWN HEART"

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To-Day Only at 7 & 9.15
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He was so sure of his wife's love. Did he not give her everything? Had they not lived, loved, struggled, played together? And then—the shadow of another man fell across the threshold of his home. See the sensational developments in this great picture.
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Thrilling comedy drama
"Breaking Through" Chap. 2

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LAST NIGHT
MATINEE Today at 3 p.m.
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ANOTHER BIG SCREEN CLASSIC

JEWEL CARMEN in THE SILVER LINING
A METRO RELEASE
SOCIETY and WEALTH paid TRIBUTE to one GIRL
while the CRIMINAL ARM OF THE LAW ruthlessly sought to PINION "The Angel"—
A PICTURE FOUNDED ON ACTUAL OCCURENCES
TOWN TOPICS
JAPAN EARTHQUAKE refugees' arrival, etc.
SCREEN VODAVIL
CLEVER ACTS before the camera.
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A TENDER ROMANCE OF THE SUNNY SOUTH

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An empire of Love at stake—
The most compelling, fervid and volcanic romance ever screened—a story of missions and haciendas—of fiestas and fandangos—of caballeros and senoritas—of spies and bandits—of duels and handshakes—of white hot loves and hates!
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From the thrilling tale of ancient California. By JOHNSTON McCULLEY
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Carmel Myers in "BREAKING THROUGH" Chapter 3
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A Hilarious Mix-up of Officers, Crooks and Ordinary Honest Folks
Samuel Goldwyn presents
TOM MOORE
in
"OFFICER 666"
The Cohan and Harris Notable Stage Success
Directed by Harry Beaumont

HELP!! POLICE!!
Tom Moore is disturbing the peace! He is an old offender, but this is the biggest riot he ever started. Aided and abetted by the best comedy plot ever screened he is MURDERING GLOOM!

Bloodless War Of The Future

(Continued from Page 22)

come idea how gas can be used to economise military time."

Chemical warfare has come to stay. The "traditional soldier" who calculated the strength of his armies "in tons of human flesh," who sought victory by endeavouring to submerge the enemy "under a veritable inundation of flesh," will be superseded by "the war scientist." His stategy will be to attack mind rather than matter, to attack the nerves rather than the bodies of the enemy. "The brute force theory of traditional warfare" will go; in its place, "the direct attack on the source of all military power—the nerves and will of the civil population."

"A nation which destroys the economic resources of its enemy, destroys its eventual markets, and thus wounds itself. War must entail some loss, but the less this loss is the greater will be the victory; consequently, the military object of a nation is not to kill and destroy, but to enforce the policy of its government with the least possible loss of honor, life and property. If the enemy can be compelled to accept the hostile policy without battle, so much the better. If he opposes it by military force, then it should never be forgotten that the strength of this force rests on the will of the Government which employs it, and that, in its turn, this will rests on the will of the nation which this Government represents. If the will of the nation cannot directly be attacked, then must the will of the army protecting it be broken. In the past this will has been attacked by attacking the flesh of soldiers, and so consistent has this been, that the idea has arisen that the military object of war is to kill and destroy. Thus, in the popular and military imaginations, the means have obscured the end; consequently, the prevailing idea of all parties in the recent war was destruction, to destroy each other, and so blinded were they by the means that they could not see that in the very act they were destroying themselves, not only during the war, but in the peace which must some day follow the war.

"I believe that the world is slowly learning this lesson, and that, as in my opinion wars are inevitable, the old idea of warfare based on destruction will be replaced by a new military ideal, the imposition of will at the least possible general loss. If this be so, then the means of warfare must be changed, for the present means are means of killing, means of blood; they must be replaced by terrifying means, means of mind. The present implements of war must be scrapped, and these bloody tools must be replaced by weapons the moral effect of which is so terrific that a nation attacked by them will lose its its mental balance and will compel its Government to accept the hostile policy without further demur."

To carry out this strategy, to "petrify the human mind with fear," great fleets of airplanes will endeavor to make gas attacks on the nerve centres of the enemy nations—on London, New York, Paris, Berlin or what not.

To the civilian who raises his hand in holy horror at this prophesy Colonel Fuller answers:

"A few years ago armies alone went forth to battle; today entire nations go to war, not only as soldiers, but as the moral and material suppliers of soldiers. This being so, we find that, while a short time back it was clearly possible to differentiate between the military and ethical objective of nations at war, today this differentiation is becoming more and more complex; so much so that both these objectives are likely to coincide, and, when this takes place, to attack the civilian workers of a nation will then be as justifiable an act of war as to attack its soldiers."

Another shock to the traditions is the author's belief that when we have wars of terror there will be no declarations of war:

"Bearing in mind that the main tactical problem in war is to hit without being hit, is it common sense to expect a nation, reduced to fight for its life, a nation which possibly possesses scientific weapons of tremendous power, and the development of the power which demands surprise in its positive form—an unexpected and terrific blow, moral or physical, according to the theory of warfare held—to place its adversary on guard by saying: 'On Aug. 4 I am going to hit you.' What is far more probable is that the enemy will say nothing at all or: 'On Aug. 4 I will agree to your terms,' and then launch a surprise attack on the 3rd. Such action may be proclaimed as immoral: this, however, makes it none the less likely, because war is not a boxing match; far from it—it a life-and-death struggle. * * * Surprise in its positive form—an unexpected attack—possesses yet another virtue; it enables bloodshed to be reduced to a minimum: in fact, it enables a policy to be enforced with a minimum of killing or destruction of property—it is the true sword of victory."

In the recent war the gas first used was of a lethal nature. This was because "soldiers and the civil suppliers of soldiers had become so accustomed to think in terms of killing." Later this conception of gas was abandoned. At the third battle of Ypres the Germans used mustard gas and

"disclosed to the whole world the future possibilities of gas warfare. Respirators to a great extent were now useless, for the persistent and vesicant nature of this chemical rendered whole areas, for days on end, uninhabitable and dangerous to cross. Men carried the oily liquid on their clothes, on the mud of their boots, and infected dugouts, billets and rest camps far back on the lines of communication. Few died, but many were incapacitated for months on end. Here, curious to relate, is the true power of gas as a weapon—it can incapacitate without killing. A dead man says nothing, and, when once buried, is no encumbrance to the survivors. A wounded man will spread the wildest of rumors, will exaggerate dangers, foster panic and requires the attention of others to heal him—until he dies or is cured, he is a military encumbrance and a demoralising agent. Gas is, par excellence, the weapon of demoralisation, and, as it can terrorise without necessarily killing, it, more than any other known weapon, can enforce economically the policy of one nation on another. * * *

"I believe that in future warfare great cities, such as London, will be attacked from the air and that a fleet of 500 airplanes each carrying 500 10-pound bombs of, let us suppose, mustard gas, might cause 200,000 minor casualties and throw the whole city into panic within half an hour of their arrival. Picture, if you can, what the result will be! London for several days will be one vast raving Bedlam, the hospitals will be stormed, traffic will cease, the homeless will shriek for help, the city will be in pandemonium. What of the Government at Westminster? It will be swept away by an avalanche of terror. Then will the enemy dictate his terms, which will be grasped at like a straw by a drowning man. Thus may a war be won in forty-eight hours and the losses of the winning side may be actually nil!"

A fleet of airplanes might succeed in repelling the invading beet. Colonel Fuller suggests another picture: Suddenly all the enemy airplanes "swoop down to earth and crash upon the ground. The victorious side, all unknown to the enemy, has discovered how to derange, by means of etheric waves, the mechanism of the hostile airplanes."

"That side," he says, "which gains supremacy in invention and design is the side which is going to win the next war." And again:

"If mechanically both sides are equal, then on valor, obedience, and self-sacrifice of the soldier will victory depend. But if one side relies on these virtues alone, and neglects to safeguard them by the most powerful weapons obtainable, then will they be of little value, as little as all the valor of the Sudanese at Omdurman."

Laughs Self To Death At Film 'Out Of Luck'

Petersburg, Ind., Aug. 19.—"Out of Luck" was the title of a motion picture show witnessed, in part, tonight by John Chamberlain, fifty-five years old, and that is what it meant to him, for he laughed himself to death.

Chamberlain had been laughing uproariously all through the picture and near its close Charles Preston, sitting next to him, felt him toppling over, still laughing. There was something about the laugh that was not all merriment.

Preston summoned ushers, who carried Chamberlain to the door for air, but he was dead when they reached the exit. The coroner's verdict was that apoplexy, caused by excessive laughing, was the cause of death.

A Good Suggestion

Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale everywhere.

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THE MIRACLE OF THE SCREEN
The Arabian Nights come to life in all their
Mystery, Romance and Whimsical Humor
Otis Skinner
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Admission: One Dollar including Tea
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VICTORIA THEATRE
Special Program Tonight at 9.15 p.m.
PRESENTING
THE FAMOUS FRENCH STAR
MAX LINDER
IN HIS NEWEST AND BEST SUPER COMEDY
"BE MY WIFE"

AND
GENERAL VIEWS of
TOKYO and YOKOHAMA
AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE
Admission: $1.50 & $1.00. Sunday Matinee $0.80 & $0.60
Children Half Prices
MATINEE Today at 3.15 p.m.
"BE MY WIFE"
And Ep. 11 and Views of Tokyo and Yokohama. "CAPTAIN KIDD"

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EVERYBODY'S
SATISFIED
MUMM'S
DOLLAR A DANCE

TOWN HALL
Grand Concerts—Thursday, Sept. 27th & Saturday, September 29th
By the Famous Virtuosa
JASCHA HEIFETZ
PROGRAMME

September 27th

1. Chaconne ..... Tomaso Vitali, (1650)
Arranged by Leopold Charlier.
2. Concerto E—minor Mendelssohn
Allegro molto appassionato.
Andante.
Allegretto non troppo—Allegro molto vivace.

INTERVAL

3.
a. Ave Maria ..... Schubert.
b. Minuet ..... Mozart.
c. Nocturne D—Major. Chopin Wilhelmy:
d. Chorus of Dervishes (Etude)
e. March Orientale. (Scherzo) Beethoven Auer.
4.
a. Melodie ..... Tschaikowsky
b. Caprice 24 ..... Paganini—Auer

September 29th

1. Sonato D Major ..... Handel.
Largo Maestose-Allegro.
Larghetto-Allegro con brio.
2. Concerto D-minor ..... Wieniawsk
Allegro Moderate.
Romanza Andante non troppe.
Finale: A la Zingara.

INTERVAL.

3.
a. On Wings of Song. ....Mendelssohn
J. Achron
b. Guitarre ..... Moszkowsky
c. Prophetic Bird ..... Schuman,
d. Fileuse ..... Popper-Auer
4.
a. Hymn to the Sun.....Rimsky-Korsak
b. Ronde des Luttins. ...Bazzini

Mr. Isidor Achron—At the piano.
Direction: A. STROK.

SHOWING AT THE
Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT

THOMAS H. INCE
presents
DOUGLAS MacLEAN
AND
DORIS MAY
in
"WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?"
A Paramount Artcraft Picture
Also
Two Reels of Moving Picture showing
TOKYO & YOKOHAMA
AFTER THE
EARTHQUAKE
— MATINEE —
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING!"
and CAPTAIN KIDD

APOLLO THEATRE
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
Are There White Lies?
IF
—you were wrongfully accused, and your whole happiness was at stake—would you lie to save yourself?
Whatever your answer, you'll thrill at this appealing drama of a woman who dared—a pretty butterfly girl caught in a net of intrigue inside Broadway's high-society underworld.
See her rise to the test and become a courageous woman.
SEE
WANDA HAWLEY

IN
"THE TRUTHFUL LIAR"
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
SEPTEMBER 27th to 30th
MILTON SILLS
IN
"LEGALLY DEAD"
6 PARTS 6
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION WITH THE MOST AMAZING PLOT EVER UNFOLDED ON THE SCREEN
Released but six weeks ago in America this Universal Attraction is playing to tremendous audiences in the big first-run houses in leading cities throughout the United States
AND
BABY PEGGY
The Wonder Child that plays to Millions in the Two Part Comedy
"THE KID REPORTER"
TO-DAY AT 3 p.m.
BESSIE BARRISCALE
In Her Best Picture
"The Luck of Geraldine Laird"
TO-NIGHT ONLY
PAULINE FREDERICK
In Her Greatest Dramatic Moment
"THE STING OF THE LASH"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Soreuseu, will leave on Monday, Sept. 24, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ZUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Hamphell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Webb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extension for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINMI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday, morning, Sept. 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Taylor, will leave on Monday morning, Sept. 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on Sept. 26. Tender for passengers and luggage will leave Customs Jetty at 9 a.m. on Sept. 26. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra Staterooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 22 Jinkee Road. Phone Central 317.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping on Sept. 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 9 The Bund, Tel Central 317.

Vladivostok Direct.—The S. S. SHIN-YUE will be despatched for the above port on the 4th inst. For Freight and/or Passage apply to S. Heimmann and Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. C. 1694.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., VIA KOBE AND VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA will leave Woosung on Monday, Sept. 24. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggage only at 5:30 p.m. on Monday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, and Freight, to N. LEES SMITH, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund. Phone C. 5581.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MARSEILLES.—THE O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer LONDON MARU, 10,000 tons, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from O. S. K. Buoy on September 27, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 1234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C. N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Ssang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong Swatow and Ningpo tomorrow.

The C. N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PROTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Tientsin today.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang on Tuesday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shnghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday afternoon.

The C. M. s.s. Kaho left Newchwang for Haichow on Tuesday.

The C. N. s.s. Tungwah left Newchwang for Haichow on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tenkai Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due at Woosung tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Maolee (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Gracchus, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai about September 25.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla left Calcutta on Sunday morning, September 16, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about October 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

EUROPEAN LINES

The S.E. s.s. Ceylon, from Gothenburg, left Suez on September 6 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on October 5.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Phemius left Singapore on Saturday, September 15, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos was due to leave Marseilles on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about October 26.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore, from London on August 17, is expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning, and arriving in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenogle is due in Shanghai from London on October 4.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise will sail from the Kiangnan Dock buoys for Marseilles via ports on Friday morning, September 28, and the tender with passengers for the vessel will leave the French Mail jetty at 9 o'clock.

The P. and O. s.s. Kalyan, from London on September 6, is expected to leave Colombo for Shanghai via ports on September 28.

The M. M. s.s. Angers, from Marseilles on August 24, was to leave Saigon at 4 o'clock this morning, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 29.

AMERICAN LINES

The S. & B. s.s. Mursa is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on September 29, and will sail for Manila direct on October 1.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Montague is due in Shanghai from Portland on October 1 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on October 3.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on October 10.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson, from Seattle on September 11, is due at Yokohama today and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe on September 28.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due to leave Seattle today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on October 10.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft, from San Francisco, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday, and is expected in Shanghai on September 26.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports Friday morning, and docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The liner is to sail for Hongkong and Manila at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong at 11 a.m. tomorrow, and sails for Vancouver via Kobe at 3 a.m. Tuesday. The tender with incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 1:30 p.m., and the outbound tender with passengers and hand baggage for Woosung will leave at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before 11 a.m. today.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison left Shanghai yesterday morning and is due to arrive in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on October 8.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia sailed from Woosung for Hongkong last evening.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mrs. G. Hitch.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow: Capt. Pickard, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. Martin.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver and ports: Mr. W. Watkinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Toulmin, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. Graham-Thomson, Misses S. E. Scofield, O. Espy, A. M. Teegafden, Mr. E. T. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Entickaup, Mr. and Mrs. J. Firpo, Master Firpo, Messrs. R. and R. Rirpo, L. and P. Firpo, Misses A. Firpo, F. Kendall, Messrs. J. Achron, J. Heifetz, H. Greene, Mrs. A. L. Adams, Miss E. M. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brady, Misses C. Broide, M. Brown, M. Byrns, Mr. J. G. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Corpron and infant, Miss W. Fullerton, Mrs. W. E. Sweet, Miss L. Gernhardt, Misses E. D. Graham, B. G. Mall, A. Halleck, P. Harris(Rev. and Mrs. G. V. Harwell, Miss E. V. Ketcheson, Mr. K. P. King, Mrs. F. W. Lilley, Masters F. W. and J. M. Lilley, Mr. E. P. Magee, Miss K. Mauson, Mrs. J. R. and Miss J. Menzies, Misses A. Neilson, W. Nelson, A. M. L. Nichols, S. L. Perring, M. and Mrs. F. Palmer, Mr. R. T. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rasmussen, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Reeds, Master B. and Miss F. Reeds, Mr. M. Rozenthal, Dr. & Mrs. A. S Rowswell Masters. D. and P. Rowswell, Miss E. Rowswell, Mr. R. E. Sassoon, Rev. D. W. E. Shith, D. J. Van Kastheven, Messrs. M. Steele, D. B. Walker, A. M. Wilkie, Misses M. Wilcox, H. J. Williams, J. U. Woods, Messrs. J. R. Bell, J. M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Lindholm, Mr. F. B Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. and Master C. Rutherford, Mrs. C. J. and Miss P. Scott, Masters H. and C. Scott, Miss L. M. Hall, Mrs. E. C. Allan, Major J. L. Isler, Dr. G. C. Howard, Messrs. E. S. Erickson, C. Hancomb, C H. Chrrmes, H. T. Brett, R. De Kat, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, Messrs. C. J. Scott, H. N. Lau, T. Kikuchi, J. Casse, E. S. Cunningham, Mrs. L. S. Edgar, Miss M. and Master D. Edgar, Miss A. Clough, Mrs. M. V. and Master Maitland, Miss Scotrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. McClue, Messrs. E. W. Turner, E. Jomercy, S. Albihin, Miss F. Northcot, Mr. and Mrs. F. and Miss K. Walkef, Mrs. and Master J. Rochardson, Messrs. Y. Tohuka, Y. Nakata, Tfl Matsura, Misses B. Jonson, O. andrick, Mr. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bartley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawrence, Mr. W. H. Daub, Rev. N. C. Cumming Mr. and Mrs F. Thiel, Misses T. and M. Thiel, Mrs. S. W. Bunkley and child, Mrs. M. B. Hall, Mr. J. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Tuschenkoff and two infants, Messrs. O'Collins, Mandorf, Gardner, Nelson, W. Yinson Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, Misses R. Benton, D. J. Bidlake, J. M. Brown, Rev. E. Bryant, Rev. and Mrs. J. and Miss M. Bishop, Mrs. S. A. Bush, Mrs. C. F. Enoch, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss M. Franck, Misses M. Fraser, F. Gireberher, C. B. Frant, Mr. B. Greiffing, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Grubb, Miss M. P. Grubb, Masters J. A. and R. H. Grubb, Messrs. T. A. Haughey, W. L. Tibbard, T. L. Hui, P. G. Hsieh, Ling Shu-tai, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kronenberg, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. and Master D. Moe, Misses E., E. and G. Moe, R. Mostrom, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Muat, Misses R. Murray, E. N. McCarthy, M. G. Peters, Mr. R. W. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Simkin, Mr. S. C. Su, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Tsai, Mr. X. H. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. K. Krentz, Mr. B. Watson, Miss D. Marden, Mr. and Ms. W. L. Woo, Mr. C. M. Correa, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Chan, Mrs. L. Tankamoto and family, Mrs. J. Yamane and infant, Mr. C. K. Lam, Mrs. S. and Master C. Waddell, Misses L. H. and W. Waddell, Mr. K. Kaho, Misses M. G. and H. U. Gutterrez, Masters R. and H. J. Gutterres, Messrs. A. G. and G. A. Gutterres, T. Onoyama, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Juan and family, Mrs. M. Sta Marie and infant, Mr. Souza, Master G. Souza, Mrs. Yuen, Mrs. Wai. Through for Hongkong: Messrs. W. H. Bredin, R. M. Coob. Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Illingworth, Dr. and Mrs. W. McClure, Sir J. H. Cakley, Mrs. Tissier, Mrs. Van der Kemp, Miss E. Wardle, Mr. G. T. Wevill, Col. C. W. Davy, Miss E. Hayward, Mr. M. J. Wells, Mrs. and Miss H. M. Bean, Mr. J. Emery, Misses G. Hendrick, B. Johnston, Mrs. V. M. Bond, Messrs. P. A. Cox, G. E. Costello, E. F. Davies, Miss F. Kendall, Surg. Comd. and Master T. Hingston, Mr. and Mrs. MacConnicke, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton and daughter, Messrs. F. Thomason, F. Calvo, Paton, Sisters, M. Bourassa, M. Godbout, A. Lesage, H. Michaud, Mr. M. E. Pablo, Mr. J. H. Woolacott, Mr. C. P. Kiecm.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Yuanta from Chinwangtao: Misses Findley, Carney, Connar, Masters Sparke (2), Mrs. J. W. Carney and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Springfield and child, Mrs. H. C. Stone.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Messrs. A. Gerry, H. Ross, Miss Murray; from Tungchow: Mr. B. W. Beweted.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Mrs. Ockermutter and child, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Otan.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Mrs. and Miss Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Garry.

Per I-C. s.s. Tingsang from Tientsin and ports: Messrs. Sterlingworth, Crane, Davey, Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Giebel and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Naughan, Mrs. J. Waters, Mr. & Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Glassped, Mrs McCormick.

Weather Report

Sept. 21.—The anticyclone is increasing over northern China. A cyclonic center is nearing central Luzon Northwestern ward. The typhoon located to the Northwestern of Guam is probably advancing Northwestern ward to the Southeastern of the Loochoos. Northerly winds along the China coast. Fine, cool and cloudy weather in China.

Sept. 22.—Cloudy but fine weather. North northeasterly breezes. High and steady pressure. The Pacific Ocean typhoon is apparently being felt to the East of Formosa. No telegrams yet from the Loochoos.

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Oct. 4	Oct. 20
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 28	Nov. 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 9	Nov. 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 17

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	Shanghai Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Emp. of Canada	Sep. 24	Oct. 8
Emp. of Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 3	Nov. 19
Emp. of Canada	Nov. 19	Dec. 3
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 1	Dec. 17
Emp. of A'tralia	Dec. 17	Jan. 2 1924
Emp. of Asia	Jan 19	Feb. 4

	Shanghai Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 16	Mch. 3
Emp. of A'tralia	Mch. 3	Mch. 19
Emp. of Asia	Mch. 15	Mch. 31
Emp. of Russia	Apl. 12	Apl. 28
Emp. of A'tralia	Apl. 28	May 14
Emp. of Asia	May 10	May 26
Emp. of Russia	June 7	June 23
Emp. of A'tralia	June 29	July 5

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 22
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 13

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S.S. President Wilson	Oct. 6
S.S. President Taft	Oct 13
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct. 27
S.S. President Pierce	Nov. 10
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 24

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Wilson	Sept. 24
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct 12
S.S. President Pierce	Oct. 26
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 9

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CACTUS"	Sept. 25

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Along The Pathway Of The Sun.

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	about Oct. 10
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 29
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Nov. 8

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Taiyo Maru, Hongkong via Manila	Sept. 29
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Oct. 12
Korea Mau, Manila via Hongkong	Oct. 27

Frequant sailings thereafter.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Omi Maru .....Sept. 26
Yamashiro Maru ....Sept. 29
Haruna Maru .....Sept. 29
Kumano Maru .....Oct. 3
Nikko Maru .....Oct. 6

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA, B. C.
Iyo Maru .....Nov. 8
Kaga Maru .....Oct. 20

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape Town From Kobe.
Kanagawa Maru .....Oct. 18

FOR EUROPE
Hakozaki Maru .....Oct. 5
*Lyons Maru .....Oct. 20
Hakusan Maru .....Oct. 20

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Yoshino Maru .....Oct. 17
Aki Maru .....Nov. 14

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
*Toba Maru .....Oct. 20

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Kaga Maru .....Oct. 2
Iyo Maru .....Oct. 20

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
AMBOISE			28th Sept.
CORDILLERE			12th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	30th Sept.	26th Oct.
CHILI	7th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.
PORTHOS	21st Sept.	28th Oct.	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	5th Oct.	11th Nov.	7th Dec.

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LONDON	A. £. 101	B. £. 95	A. £. 72	B. £. 66

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From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... Sept.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Sept.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... Oct. 1

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Sept.
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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ....(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 27

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAGNE MARU" ..... Oct. 23

FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" (Direct to Yokkaichi) Sept. 30
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Oct. 8

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Oct. 6

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ...(Via Tsingtao) ....Sept. 26
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) .... Oct. 2

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Sept. 23
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Oct. 4

FOR Japan. For Kobe direct.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Oct. 30

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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, SEPT. 23, 1923

The evening tide are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
11h. 25m.	7ft. 8in.	11h. 42m.	8ft. 4in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides.)
Approximate rise, 5½ h: approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M
10	17	10	38

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
5.0 a.m.	3.56 a.m.	5h. 48m.	5h 58m.	5h. 3m.	6h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure September 29.90 in. 759.6 mm.

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*Mantua .... Oct. 2	*Malwa .... Nov. 13	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25
Karmala .... Oct. 16	Kalyan ....Nov. 27	Khiva .....Jan. 8

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P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo. — Mantua ....Oct. 2; Soudan ...Oct. 13

B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang — Tanda ....Sept. 21; Takada ....Oct. 2

B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits.

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E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane — Arafura .... Oct. 6; St. Albans .. Nov. 3; Eastern ....Dec. 1

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S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about end October

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Sep. 24	3.30 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Oct. 8

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Sep. 26	9 p.m.	London M.	Marseilles	
Sep. 28	8 a.m.	Amboise	Marseilles	Nov. 2

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Chefoo and Tientsin	Today	9 p.m.	Hsinming
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Sep. 25	9 p.m.	Tungchow
Chefoo & Newchwang	Sep. 25	8.30 a.m.	Ichang
Tientsin	Sep. 26	9 p.m.	Kwangping
Antung	Sep. 26	9 p.m.	Esang
Tsingtao	Sep. 26	9 p.m.	Kwongsang
Chefoo	Sep. 27	10.30 a.m.	Chusan
Tsingtao & Dairy	Sep. 27	10.30 a.m.	Saikio M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Sep. 29	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao	Sep. 29	11.30 a.m.	Shantung

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	8 a.m.	Seikyo Maru
Swatow	Sep. 24	8.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Foochow	Sep. 24	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
Swatow	Sep. 25	9.30 a.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 26	9 p.m.	London M.
Swatow	Sep. 26	9 p.m.	Waishing
Amoy	Sep. 27	10.30 a.m.	Foochow
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 27	8 p.m.	P. Taft
Swatow	Sep. 28	9 p.m.	Sinkiang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	10 a.m.	Nikko Maru
Japan ports	Sep. 26	1 p.m.	Omi Maru
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Sep. 27	8 p.m.	P. Taft
Japan ports	Sep. 29	10.30 a.m.	Yamashiro M.
Manila	Sep. 29	1 p.m.	Taiyo Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Sep. 29	8 p.m.	P. Jackson

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Sep. —	Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep.	Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 24	5.30 Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 25	— Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Sep. 26	— New York	Celtic Prince	Br. Furness
Sep 30	— New York	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 30	— Seattle	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 3	— Portland, Ore.	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 4	— Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 6	— Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Jap. T.K.K.
Oct. 6	— San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 8	— Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 10	— San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 13	— San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 16	— Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 20	— Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 20	— Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 20	— New York	Toba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 20	— New York via Suez	Alcinous	Br. B. & S.
Oct 27	— San Francisco	†P. Celeveland	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 28	— Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 29	— San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 3	— Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 8	— Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap N Y K.
Nov. 8	— San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	— Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 10	— San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 21	— Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 24	— San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sep. 26	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 29	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 29	— Kobe	Haruna Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 30	— Kobe	Amur Marru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 3	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 6	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

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FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sep. 27 — Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 27 — Hamburg, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. O.L.A.
Sep. 28 800 *Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 2 — Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 2 — London	†Mantua	Br. M.M. & Co
Oct. 3 — Marseilles, etc.	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 4 — Rotterdam, etc.	Arabenor	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 5 — London	Hakozaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 7 — Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.O.T. Co.
Oct. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenluce	Br. O.L.A.
Oct. 11 — Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 — Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 13 — Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 15 — Hamburg, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 16 — Liverpool	Lyons Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 16 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 20 — Liverpool	Memnon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 20 — London	Hakusan M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 25 — Hamburg, etc.	Ateus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 26 — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 27 — Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 30 — London	†Caledonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 1 — London	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 8 — Antwerp, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11 — Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 13 — London	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 15 — Liverpool	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 23 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Nov. 27 London	†Kalyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 6 — London	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11 — London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 12 — Marseilles	Angkor	Fr. M. M Cie
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 8 — London	†Khiva	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Oct. 6 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 3 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 14 — Melbourne, etc.	†Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 1 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sep. — Hongkong, Manila	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 23 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Taisang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sep. 23 — Formosa	Seiyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 24 8.00 *Hongkong Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 24 10.00 Swatow	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 24 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 24 5.00 Ningpo	T'sin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep. 25 4.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 25 4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 25 — Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 25 11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 25 —Hongkong, Manila	W. Cactus	Am. S. & B.
Sep. 27 noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 27 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep 28 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 29 — Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 29 1.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 30 D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 30 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 1 — Manila	Mursa	Am. S. & B.
Oct. 3 — Hongkong, Manila	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 6 — Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 7 — Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
Oct. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Oct. 19 — Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Oct. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 26 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sep. — Dairen, etc.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 23 D.L. Newchwang	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 23 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 23 9.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sep. 24 — Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 25 10.00 *Chefoo, Newchwang	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 26 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 26 9.00 *Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Sep. 26 — Dairen	Taishin Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 27 — Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Sep. 27 D.L. Tsingtao	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 27 D.L. Antung	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 27 noom C. L'kow, T'tsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 29 10.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 29 1.00 Tsingtao	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 4 — Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi. S. H. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sep. 23 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 23 9.00 *Wuhu	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sujwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 25 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 25 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 26 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 26 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 27 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 27 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 27 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taiung	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 28 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sep. 28 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 28 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 29 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 30 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 1 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 1 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 1 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MAIL

Steamers Arrived	Steamers Departed
Sep. 21E. of Russia from V'couver	Sep. 22-Kungwo for Hankow
Sep. 22-Yungshin from Ningpo	Sep. 22-Wuchang for Hankow
Sep. 22-H. K'teen from Ningpo	Sep. 22-Elpenor for Dairen
Sep. 22-Ralph Moller from V'tok	Sep. 22-P. Madison for Seattle
Sep. 22-Kronviken from C'tao	Sep. 22-Kalee for Chinwangtao
Sep. 22-Sapporo M. from Japan	Sep. 22-Kwanglee for Tientsin
Sep. 22-Suiwo from Hankow	Sep. 22-Sunning for H. Canton
Sep. 22-Wenchow from Hankow	Sep. 22-Chinkiang for Antung
Sep. 22-Kiangwah from Hankow	Sep. 22-E. of Russia for H'kong
Sep. 22-Shunchong from Chefoo	Sep. 22-Sakaki M. for T. Dairen
Sep. 22-Yeiryo M. from Japan	Sep. 22-Sinkiang for Tsingtao
Sep. 22-Hsinchi from Foochow	Sep. 22-Tsekiang for Kiukiang
Sep. 22-Likin from Cruise	Sep. 22-Hailee for N. Customs
	Sep. 22-Yungshin for Ningpo
	Sep. 22-H. K'teen for Ningpo

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AUCTIONS

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Favoured with instructions from a well Known Russian House a superb selection of
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and

DIAMOND JEWELLERY

Will be sold by Public Auction in our Upper Salesrooms
At 4 p.m. Sharp
On Monday Next, September 24th
These include
Two of the largest and finest diamonds ever offered in Auction weighing
53 KARATS
2 fine loose diamonds K13 and K5.70
also
DIAMOND RINGS, Pure Stones from K4.65 down
SAPPHIRE RINGS, RUBY RINGS, EMERALD AND DIAMOND RINGS,
ALEXANDRITE RINGS, and a quantity of loose stones
RUBIES, ALEXANDRITES, SAPPHIRES,
all of which have to be sold and would pay well as an investment.
On View
On Sunday 23rd inst., 10 a.m. to 12 and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Day of Sale 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 550 AVENUE JOFFRE
On Monday, September 24th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
The whole of the Superior Household Furniture and Sundries
Comprising:—
HALL.—Tapestry Carpet, Teak bevelled mirror back Hat stand, Jardiniere stand etc.
VERANDAH.—Tapestry Carpet, Carved Cherrywood Curio stand, Carved Cherrywood couch, Centre table, Carved Blackwood Flower stand, Bookcase, Wall clock, Vases, etc.
DRAWING ROOM.—Persian Carpet, Rugs, Velvet Tapestry upholstered Couch and Arm Chairs, Overmantel, Curio cabinet, Teak Drawing Room Suite, Centre table, Pictures, Vases, Ornaments, Velvet curtains, Electric lights, Marble top flower stands, Oil Painting, etc.
DINING ROOM.—Persian Carpet, Large bevelled mirror back sideboard, Dining wagon, Extension dining table, Dining chairs, Glass and E. P. Ware, Brass incense burner, Vases, Gilt framed Mantle Mirror, Silver ware Cabinet, Curtains, Pictures, Electric Ceiling Fan, Screen, Crockery, Samovar, Plush Table cover etc.
SMOKING ROOM.—Persian Carpet, Mahogany stained desk, Centre table Chairs, Cut Velvet covered arm chairs, Mantel mirror, Salamandre Stove, Bookcase, Brass Vase, Incense burner, Mantle Clock, Ornaments, Velvet Curtains, Pictures etc.
BEDROOM.—Persian Carpets, Bevelled mirror door Wardrobe, Glass top Dressing table, Brass Bedstead, Podestal, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, Velvet Curtains, Vases, Overmantel, Screen, Velvet covered Spring Couch, and arm chairs, etc.
Pantry & Kitchen as usual
On view Sunday September 23rd

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday September 26th 1923,
Commencing At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Teak mirror back sideboard, Dining table, Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Flat top desk, Iron double and single bedstead with wire and other mattresses, Morrocco leather revolving desk chair, Large iron scales, Teak wood cane back sofa combined with bed, Large "Beeton" cooking stove, Gramophone with stand, Mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, Washstand, couch and arm chairs, Radio batteries, Oil painting, Pictures, E. P. Ware, Silver ware Glass ware crockery, Stone ash trays, Matchstand, Chinese curios, Rocking chairs, Sundries, etc., etc.
ALSO
German square heating stoves nearly new
Fine toned upright piano by Montrie
"Remington" typewriter
"Adler" typewriter in case
Best German binoculars
NOW ON VIEW

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday September 26th 1923,
2 cases Women's Cotton & Artificial Silk Hose, Cotton Material, 240 Pairs Black Chrome Boots with Hand-Stitched & Rivetted Soles, Black Police Boots, Rubber shoes, 5 cases Spanners, Grinding Machine, Stove, 2 Bundles Picture Mouldings, Porcelain Ornaments, "Ideal" Massage Cream, Shaving Cream, Tooth Powder, Felt & Straw Hats, Collar Buttons, P. Effect Cotton Belts, Bicycle & Machinery Parts, Electric Ware, Wooden-Ware, Rubber Goods, Copper-ware, Match Boxes & Match holders, Lead Foil, Coal, Paper, White Wax, Books, Straw Rope, R. Sugar, Bricks, Lamp shades, 22 cases Pilsener Beer, etc.
and
A large quantity of Assorted Disinfectant Soaps, Shaving Sticks, Disinfectant Fluid, Nicotine Spray For Gardners, Fruit Growers etc.
Now On View

Favoured With Instructions From
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
414 AVENUE JOFFRE
On Thursday September 27th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
HALL.—Rug, Matting, Perambulator, Pictures etc.
DRAWING ROOM.—Matting, Rattan chairs, Blackwood low table, Spring Couch, Book Shelves, Books, Bust, Electric table fans, Brass coal box, pictures, Etc., etc.
DINING ROOM.—Axminster carpet, Teak Sideboard, Extension Dining table and Chairs, Glass & E. P. ware, Crockery, Bookcase, Baby's scale, Pictures, Curtains, etc., etc.
BEDROOMS.—Teak bevelled mirror door wardrobe, bevelled mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, wardrobe, hospital beds, desk, mattings, Bentwood and wicker chairs, curtains, tables, washstand, cloth stand, pictures, etc., etc.
BATH ROOM.—Oil stove, commode, etc., etc.
PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Ice chest, Sink, Scale, Table, Utensils, etc., etc.
On view Wednesday

SPORTSMEN'S AUCTION

We propose to hold an Auction of
SPORTSMEN'S REQUISITES & DOGS
Commencing at 11 a.m.
On Saturday, October 6th, 1923,
And would be glad to hear from those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, giving full particulars of what they desire to have included in the sale.
L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, & Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
At No. 56 Route Doumer
On Thursday, Sept. 27th, 1923
Commencing
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
Excellent Household Furniture & Effects, etc.
Comprising:—
HALL:—Dark stained hat and umbrella stand, fire brass, coal scuttle, white painted rattan couch, arm chairs and side tables, brass and porcelain vase and ornaments, pictures, cretonne window curtains, etc.
DRAWING ROOM:—Manilla hardwood tapestry covered drawing room suit, inlaid tea table, cretonne covered easy chairs, gilt framed oil painting, pictures, cloisonne, bronze, and porcelain vases, writing table, desks, teakwood double document drawers, sliding door bookcases, cabinet, etc.
DINING ROOM:—Matting, fire brasses, teakwood, dining room furniture, silver ware cabinet, tapestry covered couch and easy chairs, flower stand, fine cut glass and E. P. ware, marble table clock, French porcelain, cloisonne, and bronze ware, jade ornaments, pictures, electric table lamp, etc.
4 BED ROOMS: — Overmantle, white painted bedroom suite, oakstained large bevel-edged mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, sofa, rattan couch, arm chairs, double and single iron bedsteads, child cot, picture, high screen.
BATH ROOM: — Bevel-edged mirror wall mirrors, toilet, crockery, kerosene oil stove, shoe cabinet, etc.
also
Two Silver vases
One white bear skin
One riding suit, and furs.
One Persian shawl
One Set table linen for 24 persons
One Hornless gramophone
One Kodak
One "Singer" hand sewing machine
Pantry & Kitchen as usual
AND AT 12.15 SHARP
One 5-seater "Oldsmobile" touring car, 1921 model, 6-cyclinder, engine recently overhauled.
Car in good condition; one spare wheel & tools.
Now on View

FORWARD AUCTION
House Auction at No. 19 Route Doumer
Particulars will be announced later

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, September 26th 1923,
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & SUNDRIES, ETC.
Comprising:—
Dark stained hat and umbrella stand, hall table, blackwood side table, hearth stool, and teapoys, teakwood and cherrywood carved velvet and tapestry covered drawing room suite, curio cabinet, chiffonier, round table, jardiniere stand, pier glass, desks, stools, bookcases, oakwood mirror back sideboard, celiarette, dinner waggon, extension dining table and chairs, silver ware cabinet, leather, chenile, and blue drill covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, oakwood mirror back bedroom suite, brass and iron bedsteads, screen, ancient Chinese porcelain and bronze curios, E. P. glass, and crockery ware, etc.
also
One White enamelled iron bath
One hornless gramophone with record cabinet combined
One Transit (by Henry Hughes & Son)
A quantity of American made wall clocks
Now on view

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The rugs are all shades and colors: made of finest Shensi and Peking wool in the exclusive patterns for which THE JADE TREE rugs are famous.

At any time from nine till five-thirty.

21 WHANGPOO ROAD,
Telephone North 1623

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on September 18, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	40-50
Cod	,,	25-30
Mandarin	,,	50-60
Mackerel	,,	30-35
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	25-30
Samli (Foozen)	,,	Dec. 1.00
Soles	,,	30-45
Whitebait	,,	30-40
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	30-32
Snipe	,,	16-18
Teal	,,	20-22
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	45-50
Duck	,,	50-80
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-20
Banana	,,	8-10
Chestnuts	,,	16-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per doz.	5-8
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	,,	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	,,	$1.00-01.20
Peaches	per lb.	18-20
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	,,	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	8-10
Pears	,,	10-14
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	,, none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	,,	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	10-15
Peas	,,	none
Tomatoes	,,	12-14
Leeks	per bunch	5-6
Parsnips	,,	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Radishes	per picul	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	$3.10
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	,,	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	,,	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

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Try a Glass of Pure Rich Liquid Fresh Milk Three Times a Day.

One Level Tablespoonful will make a Glass of Milk.

Pour the powder on top of the water, then beat for one minute.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We beg to notify the public that our offices and sales department have been removed from No. 11 Soochow Road to No. 171 Lloyd Road, Corner of Nanking Road.
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"FISH" BRAND
DOMINOES

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Patented in China, U. S. Patent Applied for
OUTPUT 5,000 SETS PER MONTH
The Greatest Discovery of the Day
ALL MAH JONG EXPORTERS—TAKE NOTE

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Will Name Cuno As Ambassador To America

Berlin.—It is learned in well-informed circles here tonight that Chancellor Stresemann intends to appoint his predecessor, Dr. William Cuno, to the post of Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Cuno probably will not assume his new duties until the beginning of winter, as he feels the need of several months' rest after his strenuous period at the head of the German Cabinet.

Vessels Due

Angers	*Marseilles*	Sep. 29
Chungking	*Hankow*	Sep. 27
Esang	*Hongkong*	Sep. 24
Eumaeus	*Liverpool*	Sep. 29
E. of Canada	*Hongkong*	Sep. 24
Fengtien	*Tientsin*	Sep. 26
Gracchus	*Calcutta*	Sep. 29
Hsinfung	*Tientsin*	Sep. 24
Hsin Peking	*Ningpo*	Sep. 23
Hsin Ningshao	*Ningpo*	Sep. 23
Haruna Maru	*Europe*	Sep. 28
Hsin Kiangteen	*Ningpo*	Sep. 25
Kaiping	*Chinwangtao*	Sep. 23
Kiangfoo	*Hankow*	Oct. 1
Kungwo	*Hankow*	Sep. 30
Kiangyung	*Hankow*	Sep. 24
Kiangan	*Hankow*	Sep. 25
Kiangshin	*Hankow*	Sep. 27
Kutwo	*Hankow*	Sep. 28
Kiangteen	*Hankow*	Sep. 28
Kiangshun	*Hankow*	Sep. 29
Kingsing	*Tientsin*	Sep. 25
Kwongsang	*Hongkong*	Sep. 23
Liangchow	*Hongkong*	Sep. 27
Luenyi	*Hankow*	Sep. 30
Loongwo	*Hankow*	Sep. 27
Loksang	*Newchwang*	Sep. 25
Luenho	*Hankow*	Sep. 29
Mursa	*S. Francisco*	Sep. 29
Mantua	*Kobe*	Sep. 28
Maolee	*Chinwangtao*	Sep. 24
Montague	*Portland*	Oct. 1
Nellore	*London*	Sep. 26
Nganking	*Hankow*	Sep. 23
Omi Maru	*Kobe*	Sep. 23
Phemius	*Liverpool*	Sep. 24
Poyang	*Hankow*	Sep. 29
Pres. Taft	*S. Francisco*	Sep. 26
Pres. Jackson	*Seattle*	Sep. 28
Suiwo	*Hankow*	Sep. 22
Shuntien	*Tientsin*	Sep. 30
Sinklang	*Tsingtao*	Sep. 27
Suiyang	*Hongkong*	Oct. 1
Shengking	*Tientsin*	Sep. 25
Shantung	*Hongkong*	Sep. 25
Soochow	*Hongkong*	Sep. 26
Szechuen	*Hongkong*	Sep. 29
Tenkai Maru	*Chinwangtao*	Sep. 23
Taiyo Maru	*Kobe*	Sep. 29
Tuckwo	*Hankow*	Sep. 23
Tungchow	*Tientsin*	Sep. 22
Tatung	*Hankow*	Sep. 26
Waishing	*Tsingtao*	Sep. 24
Wuchang	*Hankow*	Oct. 1
Whangpu	*Hankow*	Sep. 24
Woosung	*Hankow*	Sep. 28
Yamashiro Maru	*Kobe*	Sep. 26
Yungshin	*Ningpo*	Sep. 25

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. J. Frost, W. J. Leaby, J. Pickering, Rev. Dejebure.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang for Hankow: Mr. J. Sinclair.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong: Mr. W. T. Nielsen.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinklang for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. Culpepper and infant, Misses C. Miller, Jones, Hugy, Mr. Wm. Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. James and infant.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison: Mr. Ernst B. Price, Mrs. Florence B. Price, Misses May L. and Ernst B. Price, Kie Chung Vong, M. E. Wood, Leona M. James, M. D. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cole, Mrs. A. K. Chapin, Mrs. F. M. Sowers and two children, Messrs. Wong Hui-chi, R. D. Adams, John W. Smith, Frederick Bemms, H. G. Murray; for Kobe: Mrs. A. Erilson, Messrs. H. S. Benner, J. A. Odder, Donald Mackenzie, R. W. Hadley, A. F. Puddock, John Larion, H. Fukushima, Richard Luther, W. A. Corneck, Dr. G. H. Bondfield; for Yokohama: Lieut. Ronceo.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1923

Found—A New Empire and the Lovely White Queen of the Sahara

The Amazed Explorers Who Stumbled on Her Desert Haunt Compare Their Discovery to Rider Haggard's Immortal "She"

Remarkable Silhouette Photograph of Tribesmen and Women on the Backs of Imperial Camels, Journeying from the White Queen's Camp to Meet the Franco-Danish Expedition.

WIRELESS messages from the heart of the Sahara, relayed by way of Algeria, tell how a French and Danish expedition has discovered a desert tribe ruled by a beautiful white queen, who is in many respects a prototype of the famous "She" in Sir H. Rider Haggard's fantastic novel.

The French own most of the Sahara desert. They have recently developed a new type of automobile, a combination of touring car and caterpillar tractor, capable of going where neither camels and horses nor men could travel great distances afoot.

With this equipment, they have sent not less than four expeditions into territories hitherto never known to have been penetrated by white men. They have discovered great oases, fertile and well watered, along with geological evidence that subterranean rivers and springs exist not too deep beneath the surface for artesian irrigation. They hope through subsequent engineering enterprises to reclaim vast sandy tracts and fulfil the prophetic quotation that "the desert shall blossom like the rose."

It was on one of these big oases, unmarked on any map, on the edge of the Hoggar mountains, in the center of the desert almost due south from Algiers, that they found the tribe ruled by a white queen.

The tribe itself belongs to the Touareg breed—the "aristocrats" of the Sahara. The queen has been seen face to face by Professor Hjalmar Olufsen, Danish scientist, who says:

"She is a white woman, blonde, tall, graceful and of surpassing beauty. Her people are a white nation, living in an oasis in the fastnesses of the dreaded Hoggar desert.

"Leaving six months ago, our expedition later divided into three parts. I proceeded alone with an escort of guards from Salaheye to Tamanrasset, and then proceeding into the Hoggar region I met and was received by Ackamou, Hoggar vice-ruler and chief male of this strange race ruled by a white queen.

"These Touaregs, who were originally Berbers, are white, very talented and musical. The women are not only the equals of the men, but are their superiors on questions of politics and diplomacy.

"The queen, who is very beautiful, holds court in a great tent of silk and black leather. She is thirty years old, blue-eyed, and has already had fourteen husbands, all of whom she has successively divorced. She plans to have a hundred husbands during the course of her reign."

In addition to being an absolute political monarch, the queen is also accredited with supernatural powers, and is regarded as a goddess as well.

And so, this living woman, discovered by the Danish and French in the midst of the Sahara, is an almost exact replica of the purely fictional "She" described by Sir H. Rider Haggard. Nearly everyone who reads fiction is familiar with that famous novel. It has been popular with young people, and with older readers as well, for nearly forty years. It tells how two Englishmen penetrated into the unknown heart of Africa, and there discovered just such a tribe ruled over by a mysterious being, who was part goddess and part woman, white, blonde, young and beautiful. The only difference between the fiction and the reality is that the "She" of the novel was accredited with having the power of continually renewing her youth.

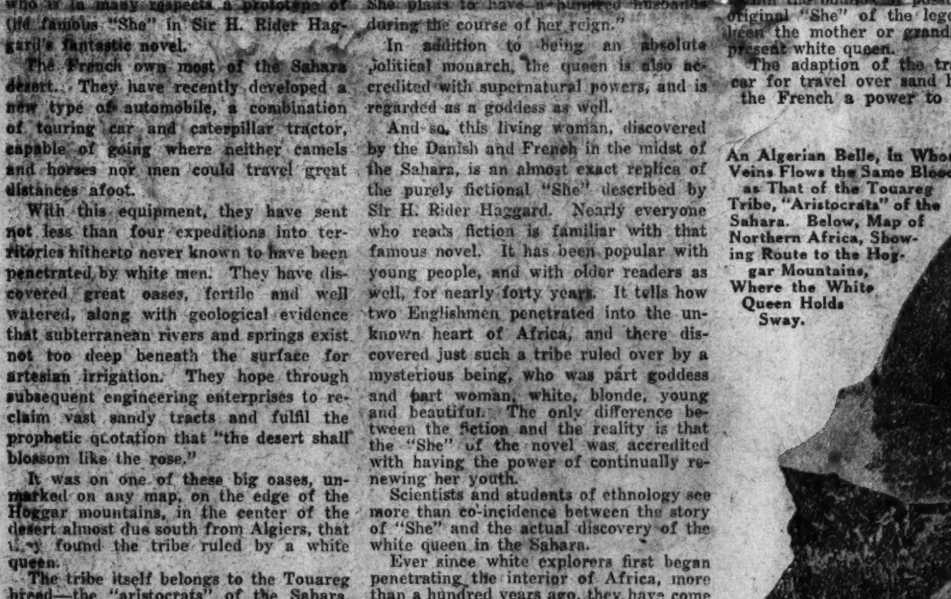
Scientists and students of ethnology see more than co-incidence between the story of "She" and the actual discovery of the white queen in the Sahara.

Ever since white explorers first began penetrating the interior of Africa, more than a hundred years ago, they have come into contact with persistent stories and legends current among the natives of such a white woman who ruled as queen.

Many other novels have been written on the same subject, including the recent "Atlantide," by Pierre Benoit, which was crowned by the French Academy. Sir H. Rider Haggard, in addition to being a novelist, is a great African explorer and an authority on native love. To some extent, at least, it is believed that his novel, "She," is an adaption of true and partly true stories, which he learned from the natives.

Of course, science is wholly skeptical of stories about a woman who has power continually to renew her youth. Nobody believes that the white queen recently discovered in the Sahara is the same actual woman that Haggard wrote of more than forty years ago. But it is regarded as within the bounds of possibility that the original "She" of the legend may have been the mother or grandmother of the present white queen.

The adaption of the tractor motor car for travel over sand has given the French a power to explore



Desert Tribesmen, with an Inquisitive Ostrich, Peer at the French Tractors Which Carried the Explorers to the White Queen's Domain.

An Algerian Belle, In Whose Veins Flows the Same Blood as That of the Touareg Tribe, "Aristocrats" of the Sahara. Below, Map of Northern Africa, Showing Route to the Hoggar Mountains, Where the White Queen Holds Sway.

which greatly surpasses anything that could be done with camels or horses.

A wireless telling of the earlier stages of the Citeroen expedition, will give you an idea of how they are travelling:

"The expedition has arrived at Insalah, an oasis in the center of the desert, after two long and very hard stages of about 280 miles each. From Hassi Inifel, the expedition traversed the Tardenal upland, covered with stones and cut with deep crevices amid a country of great desolation, afterward descending by the sinister gorges of Ain Guettera toward the immense sandy plains of Tidaket, the region of the great mirages. This part of the Sahara is a rugged country scored by ravines, barred with mountains, and the black rocks show their teeth even in the plains. The shifting sands lie in drifts and beds often most treacherous, like wind-blown snow on a rocky slope. To cross over 1,800 miles of such country is a tremendous task. The cars have standard engines, with a special gear-box, and ribbed caterpillar traction, covered with canvas and rubber, which may be replaced to enable it better to take hold on the sand."

Not all of the desert, however, is rocky and mountainous like the regions above described. Parts of it are vast sandy plains dotted with fertile oases, watered by many springs, around which grow all sorts of tropical and semi-tropical fruits, flowers and vegetation. It is tracts of this kind which the French hope to reclaim. They believe that by sinking artesian wells in some places, and by backing up water in the mountains in other regions where it is possible, by the construction of vast dams, they will be able to establish an irrigation system. This will render large parts of a now wholly useless territory fertile and valuable.

M. Imbeaux, chief engineer of the French Public Works Department, is already convinced that the method is practical, and M. Loucley, chief of hydrologic service in Australia, has just sent back to the French Academy a long communication telling how vast tracts of Australian desert territory have already been put under cultivation by similar means.

So it may be that within the lifetime of the present "She," who rules in the center of the Sahara, the great desert will be opened up to progress and western civilization.

From Illustrated Edition. (C) Longmans, Green & Co. S. T.

"She," the Mysterious White Queen of the Sahara, as Described in Sir H. Rider Haggard's World-Famous Romance of That Name.

Styles for Late Summer

AS Summer begins to fade we look for novel touches in the styles. Delightful surprises appear in the modistes' salons, a few of the most appealing models being illustrated today. Perhaps Milady will discover charm in a new silhouette, a new placement of trimmings or a new combination of materials

WHEN the warm days are upon us, and the first flush of Fashion's Summer modes is fading, we cast about for the unusual in clothes. We may add a new wrap, or a gown or a simple sports suit to our wardrobe; but whatever we purchase, we do demand that it offer us a novelty.

Chiffon brocade is responsible for the soft beauty of the frock-wrap pictured. It clings to the figure, displaying the grace of unconfined curves, and needs only a sheaf of pleated chiffon for its embellishment. It is a one-piece affair, closed at the side of the girdle. Pleated chiffon is looped from the three-quarters length sleeves and caught at the bottom to form full, transparent cuffs.

A charming blend of the regulation sports suit and that worn for the dressier occasion of afternoon is the three-piece silk model. The blouse has long, full sleeves, which are partially concealed by the wide cuffs of the jacket. Its simple collar gives it the beauty of a youthful neckline, while the slightly draped skirt has a sophistication in keeping with more formal attire.

With this sort of costume, one may wear a sports hat or a more elaborate chapeau of ribbon and flowers.

The success of the tub silk frock depends upon one's figure. Severe in the straightness of its lines, the model was designed especially for slender youth. Since it was intended for wear on tennis court or golf links, its creator chose a material which would permit it to be washed many times. Its trimming is a simple leather and bead belt, which can be removed by unclasping the front buckle.

For the girl of conventional tastes who still clings to a sports suit for the many events which arise during Summer, in town, the knitted silk and wool model is ideal. The pockets give the jacket a military air, yet there is a suggestion of feminine comfort to the collar, which may be worn either high or open. The jaunty felt hat is trimmed with bands of rolled ribbon.

When evening styles are mentioned, we naturally think of silks and chiffons during this season. The inconsistency of fashion, however, brings fur trimming into prominence. In the Summer wrap of crepe silk, with soft fox fur at throat and sleeves, these two tendencies are artfully combined. A brilliant, from which several tassels gracefully descend, is used to disguise the closing at one side.

Designs by Miss Louise Faulconer N.Y.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

In 1858 the Empress Eugenie appeared at a ball in Paris in a dress of white satin trimmed with one hundred and three tulle flounces. In this year of grace 1923 an ambitious French dressmaker has made a frock with three hundred and ninety-six flounces. Numerically 1923 outdoes 1858. The present-day high water mark in flounces is considerably higher than it was in 1858, but there is this difference, for which the dressmakers be praised: In 1858 not to wear flounces was to be out of style. That year when the Empress wore her hundred and three flounces, tarlatan frocks with twenty-five flounces were quite usual. One could wear more flounces when the frock was tarlatan, not quite so many with organdy-muslin, and with heavier materials fewer still. Hence the popularity of tarlatan.

These numerous flounces did not actually lead to the invention of the sewing machine but they did make it an industrial necessity. If women had continued throughout the century to wear the scant frocks of the Directoire period there would have been no such cause for the immediate success of the sewing machine. But with skirts ten yards round, four or five petticoats and frocks beflounced to the waist its success was achieved.

So much retrospectively.

The straight around flounce of today is undoubtedly a fashion development of Second Empire inspiration. To be perfectly accurate these daring flounced skirts are not of Gavarni inspiration, for the Gavarni skirt was full, short, plain. True flounced skirts were rife at the Gavarni ball in Paris earlier this summer, where the 1840 period, made famous by the caricaturist Gavarni was essayed, but if you like to make subtle distinctions just bear in mind that the women who amused and intrigued Gavarni didn't wear flounces.

The frock in the sketch shows a conservative use of flounces today—flounces, or tiers when they are used as sparingly as this. The basque straight, and with effect of being buttoned down the middle, is suggestive of the late Second Empire period. It is of blue twill with red and gold braid edging each of the four tiers. The red and gold trimming, by the way, is part of the wave of Chinese influence that has been immensely re-enforced by the Bal du Grand Prix, given in Paris this summer when a goodly number of the guests came in resplendent Chinese costumes lacquer red with gold, jade, blue, black and still more lacquer red.

Blue twill frock with tiered skirt edged with red and gold braid.

The felt hat of the season seems to have served as a sort of safety valve that has had much to do with prolonging interest in hats that are really summer hats. If you feel some scorching hot day in midsummer like nothing in the world so much as rushing the season and wearing a velvet hat—and women often do, you know—you can compromise with yourself by wearing a felt hat. These light weight felt hats have held the favor with welldressed women that was promised for them. Frequently now where women of good taste are assembled you see nothing but felt summer hats and these felt hats—velvet hats being much less frequent just now than in other seasons.

Still velvet hats have already been worn in Paris. Some women here have followed suit and as days go by there will be more of them on both sides of the glass of the milliners' windows.

Many of the new black hats are trimmed with color, the one shown in the sketch having a band of royal blue moire ribbon about the base of the upturned brim, which is also piped with the ribbon. A large bow of the same color takes up its stand just behind the left ear.

Now they are talking glibly about the 1850 influence in millinery, the new off-the-face shapes that have somehow evolved themselves from the poke so much in evidence during the spring being looked upon as present day versions of the 1850 mode. The similarity may not strike you as very great.

The Grand Prix with its Chinese setting has interested milliners tremendously—Americans as well as French; but the Chinese influence, we are told, will relate to colors and decorations rather than to shape. In fact it seems as if dressmakers and milliners had given over to some extent looking for much inspiration for actual style in the fashions of other climes and other times. What has managed to survive of the Egyptian furore seems to be confined to Egyptian coloring. From Chinese and to some extent from Perisian sources we are deriving color and design—rather than actual contour. There is every reason to think that the Chinese dragon will be as much in evidence this autumn as the Egyptian scarab tried to be last spring.

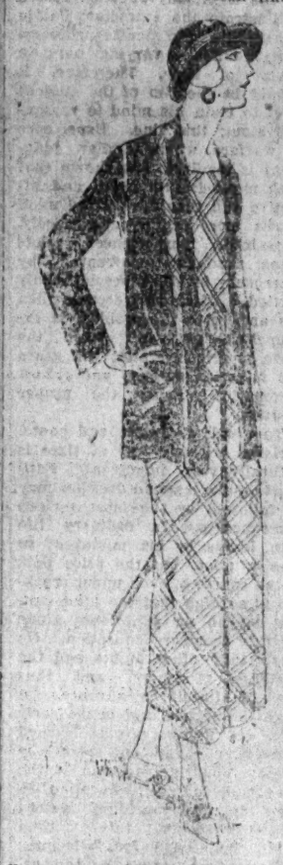
Black velvet hat trimmed with royal blue moire ribbon, the upturned brim piped with blue.

The American woman is becoming more and more interested in sports—and sport clothes. If she can't make the most of such sports as golf and tennis she makes sport of the usual occupations of the day. Motoring is sport, walking is sport, eating luncheon is emphatically sport, judging from the preponderance of sport clothes at any smart country club or hotel during luncheon hour. She wears sport clothes when she goes on morning errands. In shops, at the market, at the bank, at the "intelligence" office. In the suburbs the conscientious young wife who raises her brood in spite of shortage in nurse maids, even looks upon trundling a baby carriage as sport—judging from the way she dresses.

Going abroad has emphatically been grafted on the list of occupations when the sport costume is most suitable.

What shall we wear on board? ask your friends, who haven't been "Over" since before the war and somehow feel as if the whole performance has changed since then. And you answer wisely: "Sport clothes—just what you naturally would wear at the country club—men, too—knickers, soft tweeds and the rest."

The interesting thing is that the woman on board the ocean liner



For sports and for traveling one might choose this Scotch plaid frock, with little green suede jacket piped with plaid. The hat and enameled earrings are green.

stays in her sport clothes all day; and even the approach of dinner hour does not always jog her out of the indolence that is too great to urge her below to don an evening frock.

"Le Petit Choc," a play recently put on in Paris, amuses the audience with two scenes on board an ocean liner, and not the least interesting object of observation is the costumery. The answer to the question: "What shall we wear on board?" is answered again: "Sport clothes." A sport frock of light weight Scotch plaid with a little jacket in contrasting cloth is displayed. It is the same sort of little plaid sport frock that you yourself might select for the golf course.

In the sketch this type of frock is shown with a green suede jacket bound with plaid. The hat matches the jacket and the earrings are of green enamel. For no one now questions the appropriateness of wearing earrings with sport clothes—and some smart women have followed the lead of certain Spanish women who, reversing the old order, wear what jewelry they please in the morning—but wear none of it in the evening.

Freaks Of Nature

THE BLUEFISH

Everyone has heard of the bluefish, but few persons realise how destructive these voracious fish are. Swimming in large schools, they attack every other fish like a pack of hungry wolves. Their wake in the ocean is marked by long stains of blood. And so great is their lust for killing that they will disgorge the food in their stomachs just for the pleasure of filling up again. As many as forty victims have been found in the stomach of a single bluefish. A conservative estimate is that the bluefish destroy 1,200,000,000 fish in one season.

Greater Use Of Belts

Novel Ones to Contribute Toward Keeping Them in Style

Women's leather belts are not only holding their own, but are invading new fields, according to M. Mosessohn, executive director of the Women's Belt League of America. "With the continued straighting silhouette the belt is an essential," he said yesterday. "The loose sweater has also exploited the belt this Summer, and will bring it into prominence again this Fall. Children's dresses are another contributing agency in the popularity of belts.

"An interesting development in dress trimmings is the use of cut suede, which is making its appearance on some of the most dashing of the Autumn models. With these dresses will be worn suede belts of corresponding shade, with cleverly designed buckles, thus carrying out the decorative scheme in both color and texture. These belts are narrow, as they were all Summer, but there is sufficient difference in their handling to lend variety. Braided belts exhibit deft handwork. Stitching plays an important part in their development, and buckles of metal and mother-of-pearl bring them into harmony with many kinds of frocks.

"A trimming novelty is fringed leather, and to further this decorative scheme there are braided belts ending in deep fringe which may be carelessly and lightly draped around the waist. These come in combinations of various colors with white, and may be worn well below the normal waistline, in accordance with present styles. Their long, sweeping lines add grace and length to any dress.

"Brown in both light and dark shades has been decided upon by the belt league as the basic color, but there are so many shades that there is no monotony in its array. There are also shades of rust and and red that reflect the Autumn colors. No better indication of the fact that belts are now in the height of fashion can be found than in some new models, soon to make their appearance, which carry out the Chinese colors and designs that are to be one of the biggest style factors of the season."

Hat Trimmings For Fall

Variety Of Ornaments With Quirk Leading the Feathers

Ostrich is easily the leader of the feather trimmings for Fall, the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America asserts, both in the more formal forms and worked into flowers, leaves, sprays, etc. It is also been used flat or fashioned into foxtails. Extra long burnt peacock comes second in the ranks of the plumage.

Other popular trimmings for the new season include huge bow loop masses that are either placed in front or at the right side of the rear of the hats they grace. Trailing trimmings of lace and ribbon streamers abound, and huge flowers of shaded silks are also seen. Beads are used as all-over studding for theatre bonnets. An abundance of rhinestone and paste ornaments is displayed, and paddle and knob effects in pins are popular.

Painted and coral ornaments are seen appliqued in all-over effects, and pins are found here and there on fitted shapes in conjunction with plumage trims. Shaving brush cocardes supplant similar effects in ribbon on the cloches. Large buckles are used to catch in the drapes of berets. Bands of vivid embroideries are noted as a trimming theme in off-the-face shapes, while in cutout motifs flowers and twists of tinsel ribbon are the thing.

Few of the formal trimmings are placed flat on the hats, but flare up and stick out instead. Jet, gold and painted celluloid nailheads are seen as studding on a number of models. Black lace veils outlined in jet beads also play their part in the new season's mode, as do veils formed of several meshes picoted. In self trimmings are seen several twisted ropes of fabric.

-:- Heroines Of History -:-

Significant Incidents in the Lives of Famous Women

BY MARK STUYVESANT

In the Royal Museum at Madrid is an equestrian portrait by the great painter, Titian. This is held by many to be the finest portrait ever painted.

The subject of this celebrated work of art is Charles the Fifth, Emperor of the only Roman Empire, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella.

It was during the reign of Charles that the Spaniards conquered Mexico and Peru. And it was Charles who led his army into what is now Germany and defeated the Smalkaldic League at Muhlberg in 1547.

After this great victory, while the Emperor's troops were marching through Thuringia, they stopped in Schwartzburg, which was ruled by a good and wise woman, the Countess Catharina of Schwartzburg.

So anxious was she that her little duchy and its inhabitants who were her subjects should not suffer from the invaders that she went to the great Emperor herself and begged that her dominion be not molested.

In return for this—for the emperor granted her request—she agreed to furnish his army with provisions at very low price.

To insure against the possibility of having a roistering army work havoc in her city, the farseeing Countess had the bridge which led directly into the town torn down. Then she had another bridge built at a distance, so the marching army would not pass through the city.

Even further than this did the Countess Catharina go to protect her subjects. She issued an order that all the citizens should bring the possessions which they held dear to her castle where they would be safely stored until the army was well out of the country.

Prince Henry of Brunswick was the general in charge of the troops of Charles. Seeing the beautiful castle, he unceremoniously invited himself and his staff to breakfast.

Being a lady of much culture and familiar with the ways of the world—and it was a hard world in which to live in those days—Catharina, with all the grace and courtesy of which she was mistress, entertained her enforced guests as though they were honored guests.

While the gay company was at table, a messenger burst into the room, shouting that the Spanish soldiers of Charles were pillaging the town and treating the people shamefully.

The proud countess flushed with indignation, but did not indicate her distress by the slightest word or gesture.

Secretly and with dispatch she armed all of her retainers and ordered every entrance to the castle bolted.

Then she returned to the dining-room and begged the officers to issue commands that the outrages which were being perpetrated in the town cease at once.

But they were drinking and eating, and they merely laughed at her concern. The only satisfaction she gained from the interview was the declaration that the soldiers were only doing what all soldiers did in time of war.

Then the imperious countess drew herself to her full height and declared:

"If my poor subjects do not have their own again, then will prince's blood be given for every one's blood. You do not leave this castle until everything—even to the smallest article—is restored and your army has passed on."

At this moment the doors of the banquet hall were opened wide and the breakfast party found themselves surrounded by an impressive armed guard. And they realised that the countess was a woman with whom it was not safe to trifle.

Although there was a powerful army under the command of Prince Henry outside the castle walls, he knew that he would have no way of communicating with them.

Without further delay he issued swift orders that all marauding should stop at once, and that the citizens should be treated with every consideration.

To this day the Countess Catharina of Schwartzburg, who so cleverly tricked a great general into submission, is known as "Catherina, the Heroic."

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1923

We Will All Be Flying In Air Flivvers Soon, Maybe

BY LAWRENCE B. SPERRY

Would you, if you could, swap your automobile for an airplane? I am frankly an aviation enthusiast and also a veteran automobilist, and I therefore point out that on the airway there are no traffic jams, no poor road surfaces detours, no constable to enforce freak speed laws to finance the village government, no blind corners, grade crossings or intersecting highways every twenty-five yards; there is all the room in the sky to give reckless pilots and joyriders a berth and no jaywalkers or officious traffic cops to "bawl you out." The multiple curses of motoring all disappear in the air. That's literally true.

I therefore assume that you are ready to swap the good ol' bus for an airplane, even-stephen. But before we shake hands on the proposition it would be well for you to consider your qualifications as an air pilot. Whether you are equipped to pilot an airplane as well as you chauffeured your automobile is what I propose to discuss here. There is one important difference between the two. There is no such thing as a minor collision in the air. There is every opportunity to avoid contact with other aircraft, but I emphasize that the accident of the "only scraped a mudguard" on the highway is likely to be a lily on the breast and mourning friends.

A stalled or an erratic magneto is perhaps a more serious matter in the air than on the roadway, but it is by no means a critical situation, if you are the pilot you should be. It means an emergency landing, and, with the provision in the foregoing sentence, nothing more irritation than a blownout shoe on the landing gear.

The editor of an excellent aeronautical trade paper recently estimated that a sifting of the youth of the entire country under Army Air Service physical and mental standards for pilots would eliminate all but 20,000 youths. In the event of war, he maintained, the available human aerial resources amounted to less than one-fifth of one percent of the military census of the first draft. Even that, I emphasize, was a military standard for aviators. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers previously had announced that the maximum number of young-men available as commercial air pilots in this country was but 40,000. Both of these estimates are based on the fallacy that twenty-five years is about the upper age limit for fliers—with exceptions, of course. The average age of United States Army fliers is thirty years, and they are the best pilots in the world.

Physical fitness is a fine thing. A normally functioning body and muscular strength are to be admired. But what I say here is is said with all due consideration for commentators on the standards of fliers. It is that muscular and physical strength are of minor consequence. The main consideration in the adaptability of a person as an air pilot is of the control which that person has over his subconscious mind and the volume of nervous energy at his command. You probably have in your aequaintance some friend of giant stature who faints at the sight of blood, some husky motorist friend who loses his nerve and stalls his motor in the slightest traffic jam—great physical strength, but little control or nervous energy. Such persons are temperamentally unfit to fly. There is the editor of a Boston newspaper who is a great aviation enthusiast. His physical condition is such that he could not enlist in the army even under a limited service classification, and I doubt if any individual in the nation tried harder to get into a uniform. When he was first invited to fly he consulted a doctor. The doctor advised against the proposed flight strongly and disclaimed responsibility for any consequences. The editor flew, and every subsequent opportunity to get into the air is embraced. He is apparently as well as ever. The sense of equilibrium should not be defective, and good eyesight is an indispensable qualification. Heart disease and kindred ailments which make the victims subject to sudden deaths are no more of a bar to flying than to driving an automobile. The liability in both cases is the same. Physical exertion is much greater in the driving of an automobile than in the piloting of an airplane. While physical strength is an asset, I do not consider it a necessary qualification for flying. In fact, persons suffering from respiratory afflictions invariably find that their sufferings are minimized in the air.

The basis for determining the nervous strength of an individual, the method of measurement, could safely be left to a committee of neurologists. But the pilot must "know himself" thoroughly. I believe many women are exactly as available as pilots as are men. but I think that the female of the species is more subject to lack of nervous control, as a whole, than are men. Nervous strength is no doubt somewhat dependent on physical stamina, but I believe there are thousands of men and women—yes, tens of thousands—who would fail to pass the army physical test for a military aviator and yet are excellent material for pilots. How many persons driving machines today are fully acquainted with the mechanism of their machines? How many can adjust a carbureter, grind a value or knock down and reassemble their motor? The truth is that very few can do these things. When a cylinder is knocking or failing to fire, it is easily detected by ear. Invariably it goes to a garageman for overhauling. The standard by which operating licenses are granted is perhaps low. It usually consists of a demonstration of the ability to stat and stop and some knowledge of traffic rules. The mental requirements of a pilot, in so far as they affect expert technical knowledge, should not demand more. A motor cannot be everhauled in midair. The pilot knows it is functioning satisfactorily before taking off. Generally he circles the landing field before starting for his destination. If trouble develops, then or en route, the obvious thing to do is to land, but airplane motors are now perfected to a point where they demand little attention. A high-ranking naval officer to whom I was once explaining a technical problem in connection with an airplane cut me short with the remark: "I don't know the anatomical construction of a cow. It satisfies me that she produces milk." The average motorist is satisfied as long as his automobile arrives at his destination. High mental attainments, a brain receptive to technical knowledge, is greatly to be desired, but by no means an indispensable requsite of a pilot.

In discussing nervous strength I failed to emphasize the necessity of the air pilot knowing the exact limitations of his nervous energy. Many air accidents have been caused by the failure of the pilot to make allowances for nervous energy depleted in the air. Flying, I repeat, may tire the nerves far more than the muscles, although the physical and nervous energy expended in driving an automobile is greater, at least in my own experience.

A pilot may continue to fly, though tired, if he makes allowance for the fact that he is tired and has a certain amount of nervous energy in reserve. If he knows that he can key himself up for a landing, that in gliding down he will be alert to see obstructing wires or trees, he may continue. Otherwise he should not start. I strongly advise against flying after drinking. Alcohol stimulates the neves and altitude frequenty acts as an antidote. The effect of a alcohol is misleading. Some men claim they can drive an automobile better after drinking. I believe that they may in ordinary circumstances, but that in an emergency they will find themselves lacking. I take an occasional drink for sociability, but I make it a rule never to fly after drinking.

I deny that such a thing as "flying temperament" is imperative in making a safe pilot. It is true that there are natural birdmen, pilots who apparently are inspired with a genius for the air and things aeronautic, just as some doctors, inventors, artists and writers stand far above their fellows. Give me any normal person between the ages of fifteen and forty-five and I will teach him or her to fly safely and reliably as can be desired, and in the same span of time as a novice masters the intricacies of automobile driving.

After the student has mastered the fundamentals of flying, his or her next logical step in becoman expert pilot is to gain confidence. How shall this be done? The answer is, by "stunting." In view of the general editorial condemnation of loops, tail-spins, etc., this suggestion may appear rash. I do not claim that safety lies in the stunts themselves or that a tail spin is safer than horizontal flying. A program of stunting, the whole catalogue of aerial acrobatics, makes for safety in flying. The first requisite is a strong, safe machine, and the second is sufficient altitude to allow recovery from a dangerous position. Confidence is the greatest asset of any pilot, and the story of many crashes is that the aviator failed to train himself for the emergencies. Some few pilots in this country are opposed to "stunting" because they fear to endanger their reputations as safe, sane, careful pilots. It is true that to the uninitiated stunting appears like a direct invocation to the fool-killer. The average person making an initial flight does not crave further thrills than the exhilaration incident to straight flying. He does not stop to consider that just because a pilot can stunt it does not mean that that is the only way he can fly. His stunting ability means that he is a capable pilot and in an emergency will probably set his machine down safely where the "conservative" pilot who has never experimented with barrel rolls and flat spins is much more likely to crack up. In Europe this is frankly recognised, and their best pilots are expert stunt pilots. The program of stunting I would recommend and the methods of self-instruction is too lengthy to be here incorporated.

Flying is good mental training, because it not only teaches one to make a quick decision, but it trains one to think with a methodical mental process. A pilot soons learns to Look, Think and Act instead of acting before doing the first two necessary things. The result is that flying forms good habits of thought.

If a pilot during a flight is confronted with the necessity of making an emergency landing, his decision how and where to make the landing must be almost instantaneous. Nevertheless, in reaching that decision he goes through certain mental processes easily defined, which include consideration of the best thing to do, the obstacles, the way of overcoming them, the landing place, injury to the plane, his own safety. Some pilots seem to arrive at the correct decision by intuition, but if the workings of their minds could be analyzed, one would find that the quickest decision came from a keen, alert mind, highly trained by study. The MacReady and Kelly non-stop flight across the continent was of this nature, and involved some twenty-eight pages of planning. In this case the problem of the flight was looked into from every angle. All possible contingencies were anticipated.

The two examples—one of a pilot in an emergency situation being obliged to land with a dead motor, and the long flights such as the MacReady duration record—illustrate the extremes; but in either case the mental processes are identical, varying only in extent of time. Therefore, it should be the aim of the student pilot to train his mind to reasoning along this line. Experience in warfare, where similar judgment is required, has shown that such methods are sound and effective and that the trained mind works more rapidly and surely. Untrained, inexperienced pilots when suddenly confronted by emergency in flight, become badly rattled. Often this occurs when the answer to the problem is extremely simple, and when the more experienced pilot will grasp the situation at once and almost automatically apply the proper solution.

To reach a correct and sound decision without loss of time is naturally very impotrant. Failure to make a sound decision may be followed by the most serious consequences. In ordinary life man learns by his mistakes; so does a pilot, but the price paid in the course of even minor crackups is so high that the pilot cannot depend on experience alone for this necessary education. He must study other flights and the mistakes of others, and thus educate himself in advance. It might be argued that in the early days of flying pilots learned what they found out solely by flying. That is true, but if the price paid for such education, in lives lost and machines cracked up, were known, this method would be considered fallacious. Such careless errors, as the at-

(Continued on Page 6)

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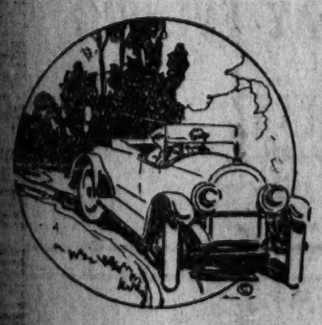

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Austin	5-7	,,	(done 825 Miles)
Studebaker	5	,,	(model 1923)
Buick 6	5	,,	(model 1922)
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Essex	5	,,	(model 1922)
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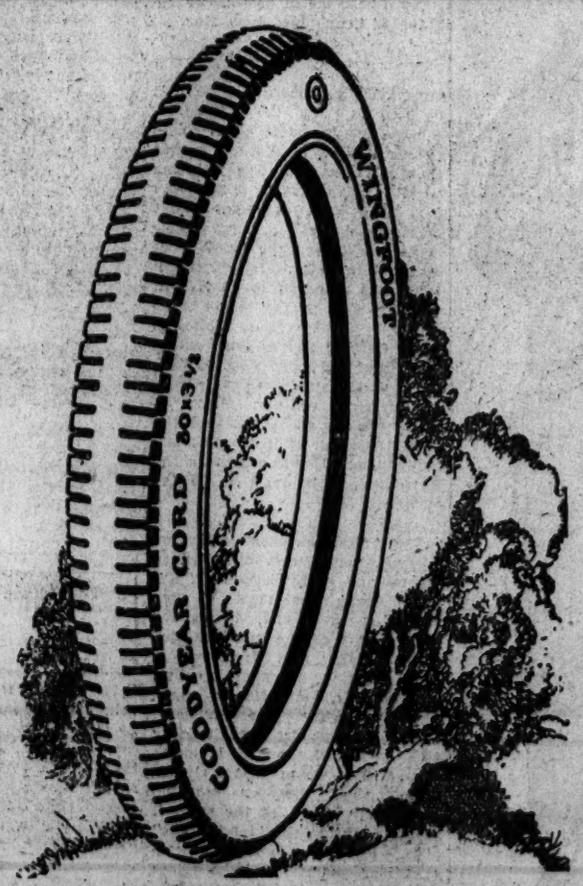

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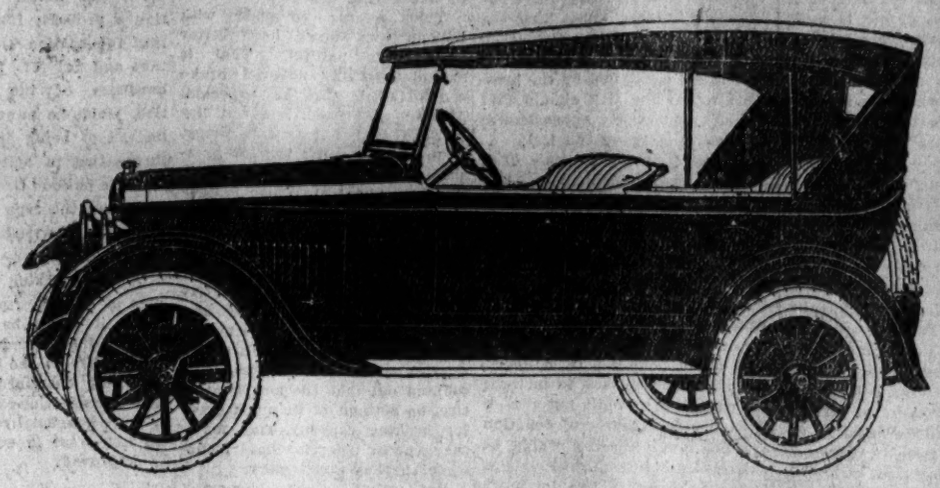

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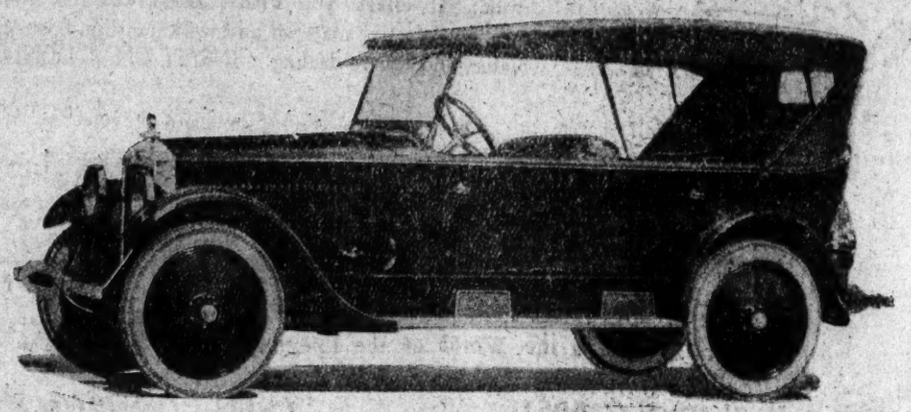

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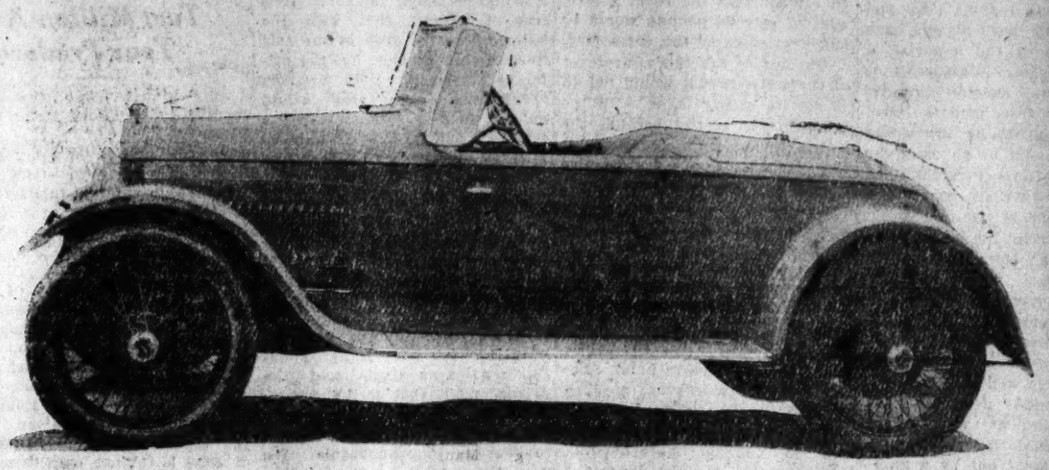

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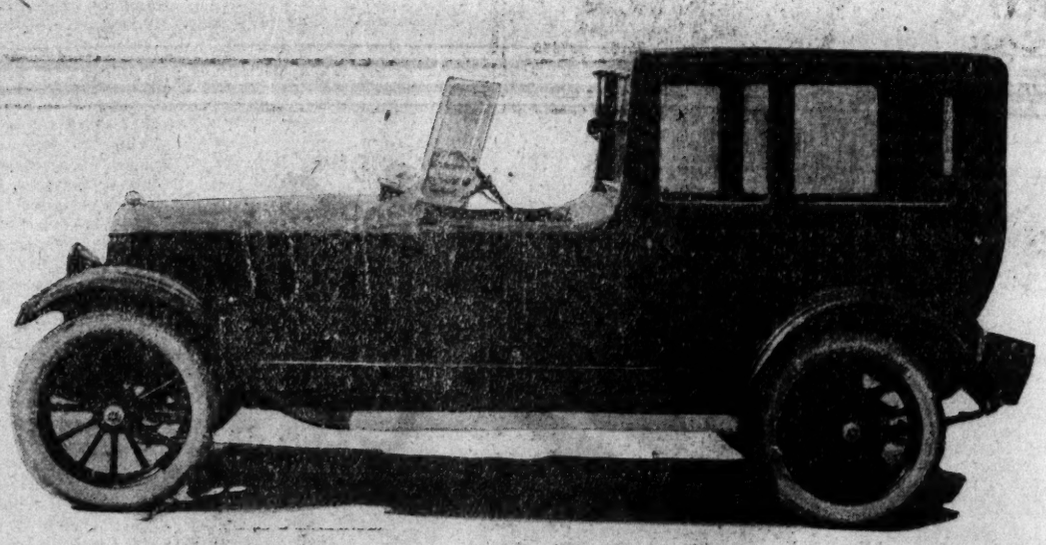

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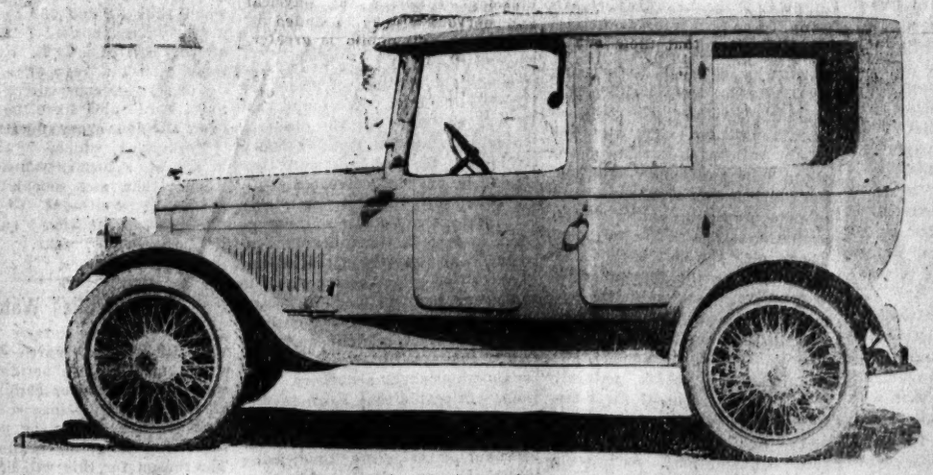

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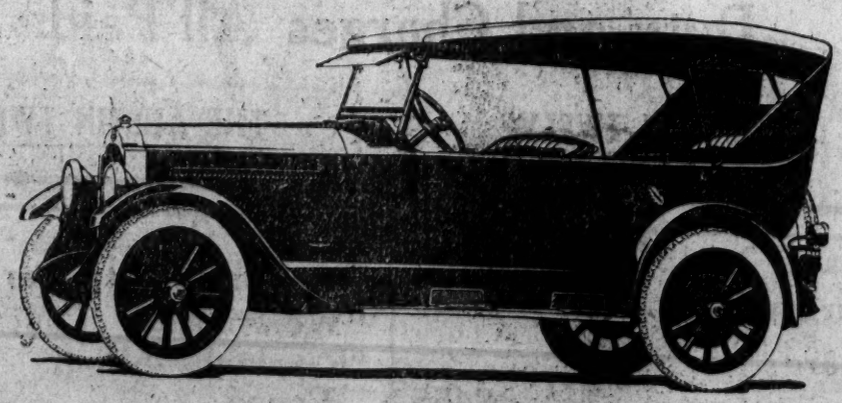

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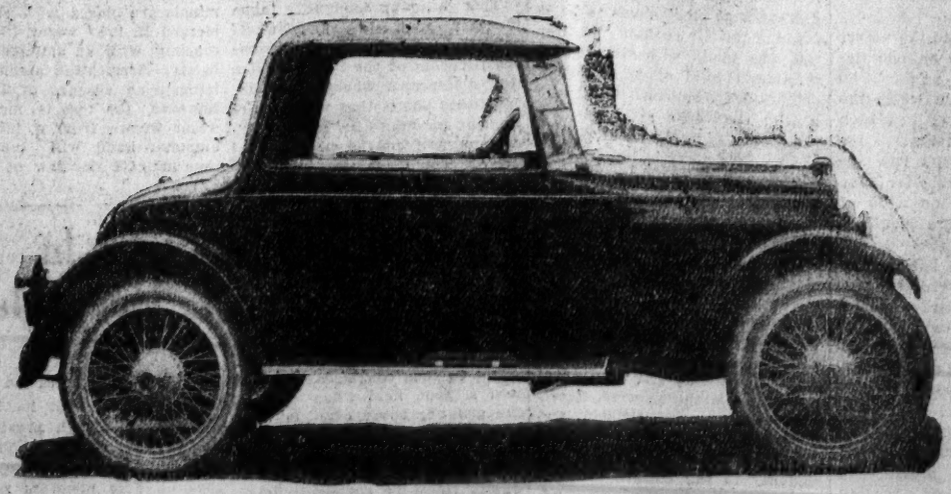

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"Balloon" Tires Attract Attention Of Car Makers

BY SOLOMAN JESSBURN

One automobile accessory which throughout the rapid development of the motor car has undergone relatively few changes is the tire. As far as its working principle is concerned the tire has remained practically unaltered. Such changes as have occurred have been in manufacturing methods rather than in radical improvements of the manner in which a cushion of air is made to support the wheel-borne load.

A fairly recent advance in tire making was the introduction of the cord tire in which the stronger cords supplanted the fabric that for many years had rendered good service.

Within the past few months a good deal has been made of information concerning balloon tires or air cushion tires. The first of these terms obviously is a misnomer, since nothing in the construction or design of the new tire bears any relation to the balloon, while the reference to the air cushion applies to the older form of tire as patently as to the new one. A lot of persons—myself included—could no doubt be relied upon to suggest a name more fitting than either of the two applied, tentatively at least, to the new experimental tire.

For obvious reasons tires and tire longevity have always been put subjects of the motorist, a fact which makes it natural that this paper should receive many letters from readers who, in an attempt to be among the first to benefit by an up-to-the minute improvement, ask for detailed information concerning the latest type of tire.

At the moment the balloon tire is not much more than an experiment that proves that tire makers are ever on the alert to ferret out improvements in a device that apparently had reached the height of its development. Moreover, it is well at this stage to bear in mind the confusion that was caused at the introduction of the cord tire which, prematurely brought out by a number of manufacturers who hoped to build upon interest created by early experimenters, flooded the market with inferior goods and sold the cause of the cord tire at the time more harm than good.

While the balloon tire cannot be regarded as fully developed, such trials as have been made with it disclose interesting possibilities. Also, impartial judgment perceives a number of limitations. Since the matter is one of current interest to every person who drives an automobile a presentation of the facts, as far as they have been worked out by tire engineers, will be of interest.

The balloon tire—to use that term throughout this article—is a tire of larger cross-section and with thinner walls than are standard today. The idea underlying the new combination is that with a tire of this construction it will be possible to ride on a lower air pressure and that in consequence the car will ride much easier, while the reduction of vibration will go a long way toward reducing wear and tear on the car's mechanism.

A good way to state the nature and function of the balloon tire idea in concise form might be to say that it is a tire in which the principle of oversizing has been carried to greater lengths, the argument being that if a two per cent oversize tire is better than the standard tire, then a 25 or 30 percent oversize tire should be still better.

In one way the balloon tire flies in the face of a tradition that has been fostered by tire manufacturers for years during which the motorist has been warned against the dangers resulting from underinflation. Tables were printed and incorporated in instruction books and other literature and the car owner was cautioned never to permit the pressure in his tires to drop below a certain figure.

In spite of this we all are familiar with the motorist who, emboldened by advice and encouraged by his own experience, has come to disregard the dire prophecies regarding what will happen to his 34x4-inch casings if he does not keep them inflated to 80 pounds. Soon he found that with 60 pounds pressure the car would ride much easier and when he checked the possible increase in tire expense brought about by running on low pressures against the inevitable wear and tear that accompanied full inflation, he soon convinced himself that a somewhat lower tire pressure had its compensations.

Then, there were observing motorists who in attempting hill climbs noticed that the drivers of contesting cars generally made it a practice to let some of the air escape from their tires before starting on the climb, the idea being that a partially deflated tire, by putting a greater surface into contact with the road, gave the wheel a "clawing" ability not possessed by the fully inflated tire.

The problems involved in an attempt to substitute the balloon or doughnut tire for our present wheel covering are perhaps best summed up in a statement by James E. Hale, of the Firestone Company, to the effect that the contact area of the tire tread with the road expressed in square inches and multiplied by the pressure within the tire should give a figure that closely approximates the load resting on the tire.

Let us suppose the case of a car weighing, fully loaded, 4,000 pounds. This imposes a load of 1,000 pounds on each of the four tires. If the tire surface in contact with the road amounts to not more than 20 square inches, then in order to provide the most advantageous conditions it will be necessary to give the tire a pressure of 50 pounds. If, however, a way can be devised to increase the contact area while not exceeding the proper degree of deflation a much lower pressure would be sufficient for our purposes. For instance, should a tire be made which, without being too "flabby," puts an area of 50 square inches in contact with the road, a pressure of only 20 pounds would be sufficient to carry the same load.

Obvious as are the advantages of the softer tire, it would not do to try to secure them with the present type of tire because the latter would not stand up under the treatment. If such a tire should be run on low pressures for a length of time, the tread and plies would tend to separate. Moreover, since the bending of the tire walls would occur practically in one place in the side wall, the wall fabric would soon give way. The thicker the tire wall the sooner would the fabric fail. If, on the other hand, relatively low pressures are used, it is possible to make the tire wall thinner; this in turn enables the tire to undergo more bending without increasing the danger of bursting, which is lessened by the lower stress put on the inside of the carcass.

Whatever the reader's notions may be of easy riding are certain to be upset by an initial ride on air cushion tires. The first reaction is the feeling of greater comfort. Road irregularities that ordinarily vibrate the car are smoother out by being "absorbed" by the balloon tire; there are no sharp jolts and bumps, and holes for which it was always necessary to slow down are taken without hesitation. The driver no longer has to pick the soft spots in the road. During the Firestone tests a Packard car was driven over the ties of a railroad track with very little discomfort to the passengers.

A question which naturally arises in the mind of the owner is: How would the use of this larger and softer tire affect my fuel consumption? Such comparisons as have been made so far seem to indicate that low-pressure tires do not decrease the fuel consumption; if there is any difference at all it seems to be in favor of the air cushion tire. One test was made with six taxicabs running a total of 20,000 miles on 7.30-inch balloon tires with which the cabs averaged 13.5 per gallon of fuel. A much larger number of taxicabs, covering many times the mileage cited and running on 33x4½-inch tires inflated to 70 pounds, recorded only 12.6 miles per gallon of gasoline.

It is also said that with the air cushion cars coast as freely and accelerate as readily as with high-pressure pneumatic tires.

Very few motorists have remained unfamiliar with the effect that the blowing out of a front casing has on the steering. Steering becomes more difficult, and if the car is traveling at considerable speed it shows a dangerous tendency to run toward the side on which the blowout occurred. The steering of a car equipped with balloon tires, while apparently having a somewhat different "feel," seems to be practically as easy as steering with ordinary tires. On the other hand, when an attempt is made to turn the wheels of a car that stands still, the balloon tire acts rather unfavorably on the steering owing to the much greater area that is in contact with the road.

In other cases the large tire actually favors the steering. For instance, on streets with trolley lines the front wheels are not deflected at all in making a cross run from one side of the street to the other, even though the angle at which the car makes the crossing over the rails be the next thing to parallel driving. Another favorable feature is that when the car drops in the chuckholes or off the edge of the pavement the reaction tending to deflect the tire is less pronounced. The fact, in the latter case the control is infinitely better in regaining the pavement.

In observing the behavior of the balloon tire, engineers have commented upon the apparent tendency of this tire to produce, or to increase the front-wheel shimmy which, although generally due to wear in the steering linkage or connections, is also frequently found in new cars owing to the failure of car builders to observe certain nice points in designing. If, as it is assumed at present, the balloon tire either causes or exaggerates front-wheel shimmy, means will no doubt be found to eliminate it by changes in automobile design.

That a car equipped with balloon tires should have better traction is natural. That it should show an improved brake control may also be expected. Another advantage, however, lies in the fact that it appears almost impossible to cause the low-pressure balloon tire to skid even on wet pavements. This feature alone is exceedingly valuable, because it should tend to decrease the number of street mishaps that are due to skidding. Speaking of the braking control achieved with the new tire and connecting it with the present-day tendency of car manufacturers to develop front-wheel brakes, it is pointed out that the new type of tire, on account of its much greater braking capacity, may make the general adoption of front-wheel brakes unnecessary.

But what about blowouts? Wouldn't the car get an awful jolt when one of the tires suddenly collapses under the car? It is true, of course, that with the balloon tire the drop of the axle is somewhat greater, but the difference is small. With a 4-inch regular tire this drop would amount to 2¾ inches; with a 5.25-inch balloon tire it would be 2 15-16 inches—a difference of not more than 9-16 inch.

Mr. Hale had this to say about the behavior of a balloon tire in the case of a blowout: "We are not in a position to make any positive assertions on this point, as only two blowouts have occurred in our experiments. These occurred on a Lincoln test car when the car was going about thirty miles an hour and the driver stated that it did not in any way cause him to lose control of the car or display any tendency to become unmanageable. We tried the experiment of producing a flat tire on the right front wheel of a Packard Twin-Six test car equipped with 7.30 air cushion tires. Starting inflated, but with the inner tube valve insides backed out to deflate the tire rapidly, we went along at between thirty-five to forty miles per hour for a considerable distance after the tire was deflated. We found that it was necessary for the observer to step out on the running board to look at the tire to be sure that it had become fully deflated.

With commendable frankness Mr. Hale also speaks of another odd, and so far inexplicable, feature in the behavior of the balloon tire. "For some reason which is not very clear to me," he says, "cars equipped with air cushion tires develop a violent galloping when they are not equipped with snubbers or shock absorbers. This is so noticeable that I can predict only disappointment to any one equipping a car with cushion tires without at the same time using snubbers or shock absorbers. Possibly spring designers can furnish some explanation for the situation."

This galloping tendency, taken together with the front-wheel shimmy and the quite obvious sensitiveness of the air cushion tire to improper wheel alignment, constitute points that will require clearing up before the balloon tire can emerge from the experimental stage. The large tires also produce a greater amount of mud-spatter and stone-throwing, while the dust-raising capacity of one car about equals that of a half-dozen mule teams.

A question that naturally presents itself is that concerning the liability of the larger tire to develop punctures by picking up nails, glass, and other objects. In 50,000 miles operation of the test fleet there were seven punctures, and in 100,000 miles of operation in taxicab service there was an average of one puncture for each 3,700 cab miles. The explanation is probably found in the fact that the balloon tire, being less taut and not of the drum-like hardness of the high-pressure tire, yields to puncturing objects instead of being penetrated by them—this in spite of the fact that the balloon tire has a thinner wall than the type now in use.

As this is written all the large tire companies are experimenting with and working out the problems of the super-pneumatic tire. While it would be incautious to predict the introduction of the balloon tire in the form in which it is here described, it is certain that investigations carried on will produce beneficial results in showing new ways in which tires may be improved.

Ford Nearing Two Million A Year Production

July brought two new sales records to the Ford Motor Company.

In addition to bringing retail deliveries of Ford Cars and Trucks into the mid-summer season with a new high record for the month, July also carried the sales figures for the year past the million mark.

Increasing popularity of the Ford is most strikingly illustrated in the figures just announced which show that from January 1 to August 1 this year sales of Cars and Trucks by the Ford Motor Company totaled 1,050,986 in the United States alone. And the rapidity of the increase in demand is further emphasized by the fact that sales for the first seven months of the year, during which the million mark was passed, were 391,796 greater than for the same period last year when they totaled 659,190.

July sales mounted to 156,908, an increase of 36,821 over the same month a year ago.

For sixteen consecutive months now, Ford sales have been well over 100,000 every month.

Production, which, by the way, is set at a higher schedule for August than any month so far, apparently continues to be the only factor limiting sales of Ford Cars and Trucks.

Pure Distilled Water

Never fill the storage battery with other than pure distilled water, melted pure artificial ice, snow, or rain water caught in a glass receptacle before coming in contact with metals or minerals possessing electrical conductivity. The reason for this will be better understood when it is realized that pure water is nearly a perfect insulator, while contaminated water is not. If two battery terminals are placed with ends submerged in the wtaer, but not touchng, with an ammeter in the battery circuit, the ammeter will indicate an absence of flow. If, however, the test is made with water drawn from a faucet the ammeter hand will move and thus indicate the flow of current.

We Will All Be Flying In Air Flivvers Soon, Maybe

(Continued from Page 4)

tempt to turn considerably to get into a good field when close to the ground, occur even in these advanced days of aviation, when every pilot ought to know that this ought not to be attempted unless there is sufficient height to turn with ease.

New pilots frequently get into trouble by "giving her the gun" when they see they are going to overshoot a little. This is a dangerous thing to do. It is better to overshoot a little and abide by the consequences, because to "give her the gun" is liable to result in a serious crash into obstructions opposite. Besides, it is a bad habit to change one's mind.

Throughout flying we often see pilots violating the elementary principles of flying simply because they do not know of these things. Often the trouble is that a pilot starts off with a motor that is not right. Admiral Kerr, who commanded the four-motored Handley-Paige in this country, had nothing but a series of troubles when he left Mitchell Field Flying west, his motors froze up en-route because he had not considered this possibility and had not put non-freeze in his radiators.

Another mistake was that of Hawker, flying across the Atlantic in a machine that he had not flown long enough previously to test it out thoroughly. The result was that his cooling system stopped up. No plane is ready for an important flight that has not been flown eight or ten hours in order to find out and correct minor things of this nature.

The history of flying offers an inexhaustible textbook to one wishing to become a good pilot, because this sort of study leads him directly to the conditions of flying and the results which follow from the law of cause and effect. There are plenty of parlor pilots who only theorize about flying, but the one who becomes a good pilot is the one who puts his theories into practice, and thus practices using his own power of judgment and decision, which is the thing of importance. Only by practice is he confronted by the actual situations in flying which impose grave penalties for errors. We cannot simulate on the ground anything that adequately takes the place of the experience gained in flying. Minor crashes are bound to result at

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CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY
C. 6003 9 HONGKONG ROAD

Story Of The Olympic, Pioneer Of Big Liners

First of the giantesses of the North Atlantic to be launched, war veteran and holder of all records for troops transportation during the days of the U-boat's reign, and then "Steinached" and rejuvenated by the installation of oil-burning apparatus, the White Star liner Olympic, 45,439 tons, is still going strong.

Not many, certainly, among the thousands who annually seek passage on the ship by preference, because of her established reputation for comfort and reliability, ever stop to wonder at her sustained popularity on an ocean crowded with crack ships, which are, in point of years, children beside her, and which, by all the laws of progress, should long ago have relegated her to the second class.

It was away back in 1908 when the White Star line startled the nautical world by announcing its purpose of building twin ships, to be named the Olympic and Titanic, of a size and tonnage, 45,000, deemed impracticable up till then, and on October 21, 1910, the Olympic was slid into the water from the ways of the Hariand and Wolff yards at Belfast, to be followed about a month later by her ill-starred sister.

It took six months to complete her after she was launched, and her maiden crossing was completed June 21, 1911, when she was tied up alongside her dock without mishap, being warped to her berth by thirteen tugboats, one of which she all but upset during the process. There were kinks necessary to the handling of such ships in harbor, which had to be learned by experience.

Several voyages were made uneventfully, and then in September the seafaring experts were thrown into a furore by a "rear-end collision" between the Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke, as the two vessels were passing up the Solent from the Needles. Suddenly, without a warning signal exchanged, the cruiser, which was abreast of the liner, swerved in under the counter and her ram tore a 30-foot hole in the bigger ship's side below the water line. Watertight partitions prevented a disaster, but a new peril seemed to have been added to the multifarious dangers of navigation when a Naval Court of Inquiry exonerated the Hawke's officers of blame, declaring the cruiser had been drawn into collision by the "suction" of the giantess.

The next reminder that even the biggest of vessels must be ready to stand rough knocks at sea came in February, 1912, when in the midst of an eastbound passage the Olympic struck some submerged object with a jar that was felt throughout the huge fabric and a swerve like that of an express train rounding a curve. Later it was found she had lost one blade from her port propeller. But she made port only one knot under normal speed, and ocean travelers were confirmed in the belief that if ships were built large and stanch enough the sea held no more threats.

Less than two months later, however, came a tragic awakening when the Titanic tore her whole bottom out on an iceberg. Sentiment promptly veered to the other extreme, and the entire fireroom crew refused to trust the Olympic on her next scheduled voyage. But she finished her summer's work as a ferry and then went back to her builders to be remade in the light of the lesson of the disaster to her sister.

In March, 1913, when she was ready to return to service, her owners declared that she was unsinkable, thanks to a steel shell carried from No. 3 bulkhead forward to the rear of the turbine room aft, while her watertight doors had been carried two decks higher, making it possible to keep her afloat even though half full of water.

The next dramatic moment in her career came in August, 1914, just after the declaration of war, when Captain Haddock, her master, received orders to take the big ship directly to Liverpool, German cruisers or no German cruisers, and proceeded to obey them by steaming down the North River, while his crew, thumbs to noses, made derisive gestures at the Leviathan, then the Vaterland of the Hamburg-American line, safely but ingloriously tied up to her slip in Hoboken.

For a time she continued to serve in her civilian capacity, and then disappeared into the anonymity which overtook most famous ships at the time. The censor applied his muzzle to the press and there was no more public record of her comings and goings till the war was done.

Then it was found that she had been the champion British troopship. To the Gallipoli campaign she had transported 8,000 troops in one voyage, at that time the largest number ever moved by any ship. Afterward she ferried Canadian troops and Chinese labor battalions, and one incident of this service was a gallant attempt off the North of Ireland to tow in a [illegible] Arabic, H.M.S. Audacious. She arrived in New York on Christmas, 1917, for her first load of American troops.

Altogether, it is said, the Olympic carried over 300,000 people while on war service, including hundreds of wives and families of Canadian soldiers, and she was also the favorite ship for most of the notables who crossed the Atlantic on national business during the war.

She did not come through all this unscratched, and the chief scar was a mark of honor, consisting of plates bent and fractured by intentional collision with a U-boat, which was destroyed. A member of her crew wrote of the occurrence:

"The Olympic had her adventures while she was carrying American troops. During March, April and May the German submarine commanders made at least seven attacks on her, but not once did the enemy have time to launch a torpedo, for in every case he was either greeted by a six-inch shell or one of the destroyers was on his track with depth charges. The most thrilling experience took place in the darkness of an early May morning in the English Channel, when the lookout man picked out the outline of a lurking submarine, which was lying on the surface. Immediately after his warning shout one of the ship's forward guns blazed out, and the ship with her helm hard over spun around like a great racing yacht and crashed into the enemy.

"The blow was glancing, or the submarine would have been cut in two and rolled under the great mass of the Olympic. But the blow cut off one end of the submarine, and the remainder drifted past our stern, where one of the gun crews on the poop planted a shell squarely into it. One of the escorting destroyers dropped behind, put over boats and rescued thirty one survivors out of a total crew of sixty."

On another occasion, in the Mediterranean, the Olympic had a narrow escape when a torpedo was launched at her, but arrived just in time to get the backwash thrown up by her great propellers as she turned and began to travel at right angles to her former course.

Her wartime commander, Sir Bertram Hayes, was reputed to have received more honors than any other merchant skipper afloat, and was the first merchant marine commander in active service to be knighted. In 1916, the French Government awarded him a gold life saving medal for gallant conduct in the rescue of the crew of the steamer Provincia, and the same year he was mentioned in dispatches in connection with the Gallipoli campaign. The sinking of the German submarine brought him the D. S. O. and in 1919 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the King and created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. His unique honor, however, was an honorary chieftainship in the Cayuga Indian tribe, with the title of "Tah-nya-di-yes," or "the man who crosses great waters," conferred during a tempestuous voyage by the Chief of the Six Nations.

One unsuspected aftermath of her war service was not discovered till July, 1922, when the Olympic went into the huge dry dock at Southampton, England, for her routine summer survey, and it was found that her stern post was fractured. The White Star officials said they had no means of knowing how long the injury had been developing, and pointed out that all during the war that section of the structure had been under exceptionally heavy strain, a 46,000-ton ship not being designed to zigzag at top speed like a motor boat, as she had been compelled to do through the long danger zones of the Mediterranean and Atlantic. At that, the injury was minor, they pointed out, as on her last homeward voyage the ship had done a record run for a few hours while crossing the Channel to Cherbourg.

For in the meantime the faithful ship had undergone a process of rejuvenation, which, while it did not lift her into the speed class of the Mauretania and other professed greyhounds, had materially improved her possibilities in that line. She had been converted to an oil burner and in November 1921, had demonstrated its advantages by making her fastest time westward from Cherbourg to New York in spite of two days of bad weather. Her passage, from the Lizard to Ambrose Channel, was 5 days 12 hours and 39 minutes, an hour faster than her best in 1912, when she was a lusty two-year-old.

The Olympic is 882½ feet over all, with a breadth of 94 feet at the boat deck, which is 97 feet above the keel. The distance from the keel to the top of the funnels is 175 feet. The ship has eleven steel decks and fifteen watertight bulkheads.

Franklin Brakes Give Good Results

A new record for braking efficiency was recently made by Franklin engineers in Syracuse, N. Y., surpassing by from 70% to 150% the limits which have for years been accepted as the safety standard in the best engineering practice and which have been widely published throughout the country.

During the test on August 7, a stock Franklin Sedan, carrying three passengers and running at a speed of 40 miles an hour over dry cement road was brought to a complete stop in 82 feet, 6 inches—a mark which is 65 feet, 6 inches better than the ideal. Typical of the braking performance under city operating conditions the same Franklin Sedan, at a speed of 20 miles an hour, was brought to a complete stop in exactly 20 feet—or 17 feet under the limits of safety generally accepted.

The braking tests, which are to be repeated throughout the United States under identical conditions, are tabulated below:

Miles Per Hour	Franklin Sedan Can Be Stopped In	Accepted Safety Standard
10	4 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 2 in.
15	8 ft. 2 in.	20 ft. 8 in.
20	20 ft. 0 in.	37 ft. 0 in.
25	31 ft. 4 in.	58 ft. 0 in.
30	47 ft. 6 in.	83 ft. 3 in.
35	66 ft. 10 in.	113 ft. 0 in.
40	82 ft. 6 in.	184 ft. 0 in.

Franklin has used the transmission type of service brake since 1905. Experiments have shown that the pressure of two fingers on the brake pedal is enough to hold the car on a steep hill. Foot pressure is actually multiplied 30 times through leverages and differential gearing.

The construction of the braking system, Franklin engineers explain, is such that the braking force is constantly and exactly equalized on each rear wheel through the same mechanism that equalizes the power delivered, viz., the differential. As a result, skidding is almost impossible. Its other advantages are easy application, simplicity and light weight, and the infrequency of adjustments. It is not uncommon for a Franklin car to go 10,000 miles between brake adjustments and 30,000 miles between brake lining replacements.

CARS IN ORIENT

Japan is reputed to have 10,000 usable motor vehicles, not including motorcycles, 25 percent of which are trucks. China has 7000 passenger cars and 500 motor trucks.

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Third Class Voyagers Travel In Style Today

BY CLARA T. McCHESNEY

[Miss Clara T. McChesney, American painter of note whose portraits of Robert Collier and Frank Bacon are ranked with the first of American portraits, conceived the notion of going to Europe as a steerage passenger. Her adventure, ending happily, is given here in simple, diary fashion.]

* * *

June 23.—On Board the Majestic—It was an interesting experience, not half bad, this steerage passage. I did not suffer, but some of my fellow third class passengers did, and the contrast between what they receive for their money, nearly $100, and the first class passenger who pays $300 up, is more violent than one would suppose possible. But this is not to be a complaint, just a record.

After a time I became curious as to the character of my fellow passengers; a surprising number of Italians, so dirty and collarless, but many interesting faces I saw as well. A group of students, a clergyman or two, some teachers—women—from Boston. Here came twenty young fellows to be photographed; college men, no doubt, on a cruise. And so many children with their tired, always tired mothers. I find the only seats on deck are wooden benches, hooked to the walls. By great good luck I have secured the one steamer chair, the property of one of the stewards.

Dinner is served at half past 12. I find myself at the fourteenth table, with pleasant, companionable people. Behind is a table of noisy Italians.

I am surprised to find a white table cloth, but no napkins, not even paper ones. A pile of what looked like napkins, which we innocently attacked, was found to be a pile of aprons! Never a napkin did we see those seven days, while the first cabin passengers were luxuriating in forty thousand! The food was plain, seasonless, eatable, better on the whole than I had expected. No tea or coffee was provided, but plenty of ice-water. As for the third cabin, no liquor whatsoever was visible at any time.

Here is the menu of June 29 for the third class passengers on the Majestic:

R. M. S. Majestic. June 29, 1923.

BREAKFAST

Stewed Fruit
Oatmeal Porridge with Syrup
Fried Sole
Grilled Sausage and Bacon
Mashed Potatoes
Fresh Rolls Marmalade
Tea Coffee Conserve

DINNER

Puree of Split Peas
Poached Codfish. Anchovy Sauce
Macaroni with Tomatoes
Roast Haunch of Mutton, Flamande
Lima Beans. Boiled and Browned Potatoes. Rice Pudding.

TEA

Fried Haddock
Sirloin Steak with Onions
French Fried Potatoes
Cold Meats. Mixed Pickles
Tea Preserves

SUPPER—Biscuits. Cheese. Coffee.

A pale youth at my right, a literary critic from Virginia, admitted this was his first trip. He was eating lightly! To the young woman at my right, a school school teacher, I said: "I know the dessert will be pudding." Which it was—rice pudding. We were puddinged straight across, with only two ice cream intervals.

My friends in the first class seem so far away! Fortunately the Majestic is so constructed they cannot look down on us, for which I am thankful. And such luxuries as passenger lists (not even the second class has one), morning bouillon or afternoon tea, daily reports of the ship's run are not to be expected. Well, I say, "If Robert Louis could, I can!"

The two small saloons are already crowded. The women's I dub "The Nursery." It is filled with mothers and children. Those passengers on deck are pacing up and down, as they will all the way across—literally walking to Europe.

I bring out my morning Herald and find the Majestic is leaving with the largest "cabin list" (nearly nine hundred) of any passenger steamer leaving New York. "Cabin list" means first cabin only.

If only this fine weather lasts! The staterooms are so tiny, the stairways so steep, so difficult to climb the corridors so narrow and winding—all make one long for a continued smooth ocean.

Sunday morning, June 24—A gray day, choppy sea, wet decks. We lost eight hours last night on account of fog. There are no curtains at the stateroom doors, nor screening the berths. So my three cabin companions (very decent, clean, accommodating women, they are) and myself must resort to all kinds of subterfuges when we dress and undress.

One asked: "Do we make up our berths?"

"Mine will have a good airing if that is the case," I replied.

The bathrooms are only on the first stateroom deck. I pictured tired mothers lugging up their children from decks below—up those steep stairs, and giving them their baths every night.

Noon—The sea is a wonderful blue, dotted with whitecaps. Mass (the only service) is being held in the women's saloon. I find the college boys, twenty-one in number, are from the universities of California, Stanford and Berkeley. They are to make a tour through Europe, arriving home the last of September. Their spirits are high. They give life to the ship. They are now prancing around on deck, single file, arms on each other's shoulders, singing. They remind me of a passage in a late article by N. Richardson when he was stationed at Lisbon in the American consulate. On one occasion eight thousand of our sailor boys, in white duck, landed from our battleships with shore leave. Their vitality and brightness made the ancient city seem worn out and sordid. An old Portuguese aristocrat watching them with envy named them "The Young Galahads." I am sure that boys of no other country would be as happy and gay as those of ours. They skip the rope, play pranks on each other or sing.

I tested the 8 o'clock supper that evening. One sat anywhere, at one of two tables. Huge tin cans of hot sugared and milked coffee were flanked by platters of sea biscuit or hardtack and cubes of cheese. We waited on ourselves while the stewards lounged near, looking on. No teaspoons nor other cutlery were visible. Of course no napkins.

June 25—"Still smooth, thank heaven!" I said on awakening. My three companions are asleep and seemingly in the same position as when I saw them at 10 o'clock last night. I had a salt bath, a good breakfast and went up on deck. A sparking day, smooth sea, sky piled with billowy clouds. I find a few recumbent ones who succumbed to the roughness yesterday afternoon. The Galahads even are silent and are stretched out on the covered hatches, rolled in their blankets, looking like so many brown cocoons.

On my side of the dining table sit a school teacher, a pianist, a literary critic and an artist. Next to me, on deck, a woman is reading Greek. Just beyond are two women and a man, who in rapid French are discussing and comparing the Belgian language. The Italians and the Poles keep to themselves, as do the Galahads. There are a few French and many English going home to visit their families.

One hadn't seen his mother in seventeen years and is taking his two children, a boy of three and a girl of fourteen, to visit her. He is the most interesting character I've met so far. When I was writing yesterday morning he approached and said very respectfully: "Excuse me, ma'am, but are you a school teacher?"

Little by little he told me the story of his life. It seems he was a common underground miner for many years in the Pennsylvania coal mines. He was advised to "go outside"—to use his term—which he did. He gradually rose to the position of a foreman. He married, had a comfortable home, life was much easier and for five years he had saved money to enable him to take his family home to his parents. But his wife died suddenly, two months ago. His devotion to his children ("I have taken her place," he said) is very beautiful to see. His plans for his children's education, his pride in the daughter's progress at school, all was poured out to an attentive ear.

The standard of cleanliness is maintained in the steerage and the stewards are generally attentive. The passengers I have talked with say it is far better than they expected. The chief steward told me it is a great improvement on what it was a dozen years ago.

One learns the sheltered spots on deck, also how to avoid certain objectionable people. I drag my chair, with its rug and books, from my sunny morning haunt, to that of the afternoon, where I can enjoy the sunsets. It is so strange not to see rows of recumbent figures, swathed in rugs, reclining on steamer chairs, waited upon by little deck stewards (Why are they always small?) laden with trays of tea or bouillon. Oh, no, nothing of this for the third class. It has turned cold. The saloons are crowded with silent, apathetic people.

They are wrapped in blankets brought up from their berths wearing them as shawls.

It is still good weather, and we find this is a remarkably steady boat. The Galahads have unrolled themselves, come to life, and have been indulging in a pulling contest. One showed me their itineray. They left Stockton, Cal., more than a week ago, and had three days in Washington and the same in New York. They land at Cherbourg and tour through France, Austria, Belgium, Germany (perhaps), Italy and England, reaching Stockton the last of September.

June 26.—Gray, lowering clouds, Angry sea. My across the table neighbor tells me he tramps every morning three miles before eating breakfast. He is the picture of health and is the life of our table. It is through him, aided by two cigars, that our table is given a pot (I should say a can) of coffee from the second class table.

Our next excitement was being inspected by some passengers who descended from the first class to look us over, led by a much gold braided officer with a spiked mustache. I think we stood the inspection very well, and we stared as much as they did. I wonder how they would take a like inspection by a dozen of the third cabin passengers!

June 27.—A sunny, warm day, smooth sea. Everybody is calculating when we will land. They are trying to make up the eight hours lost the first night out. Some of us are beginning to be bored and almost hate the sight of the same passengers in the same clothes doing the same things. The Galahads play cards all day in the woman's salon. I asked my opposite neighbor if he wouldn't be kind enough to scare up a few whales or icebergs to break the monotony!

June 28—A cold, foggy day, gray sky, gray sea, wet decks. No one looks happy, but stolidly enduring, silently patient. I drag my chair to the least windy spot. The women's salon was a bedlam last evening of screaming Italian children and the college boys shouting over their cards. To read or write there was impossible. A few listless women were curled up motionless on the sofas. The only choice was to stay in and endure the noise, the close, bad air, or sit out on the wet deck in the cold. This is the hardest part of the trip.

I was told the almost unbelievable tale of three American boys of our class who had spent days in the first and second class, and who only ate and slept in the third. They put on their evening togs and went up to the dances, they used the steamer chairs, accepted the tea and bouillon when offered them, used the smoking room, and have not been discovered yet. One boy, a pianist, practiced an hour on the best Steinway he could find, and had the audacity to criticize the chief steward because there was no private room with piano for his use! They have been very clever and daring, and I doubt, at this late day, if they will be discovered.

June 29—A wonderful day, with sun and a smooth sea. We went at full speed all night, the smoke from three funnels streaming back over us.

The wind has been dead against as all the way across. The coast of France appears dimly at our right through the mist. The Cherbourg passengers are all excitement. We land half of our people at that port. The steerage looks a little more decent. The men are shaved and wear collars and neckties for the first time. It is astonishing how civilising is a white linen collar! The Galahads are prancing around, playing tricks on each other. They, too, land here to begin their trip on the Continent. Airplanes and hydroplanes fly over and around us; the pilot boat comes alongside; gulls follow behind, eating the refuse thrown overboard. The sea is as smooth as glass. France's sun is shining. Three tenders approach to take off mail and the Cherbourg passengers. We see two thousand pouches of mail thrown through a canvas chute on to the deck of the mail tender. That was a sight to see. We then steam across the Channel to Southampton, passing the green wooded slopes of the Isle of Wight. After a long wait of four hours we are inspected, show our passports, have our luggage examined—the Americans being the last of the foreigners to go through with this ordeal.

It Isn't Hard Work To Keep Car Looking Best

It's not as much work to keep a car looking its best as some people think, and the satisfaction more than repays the owner for the labor involved.

At least, so thinks a local dealer, who points out a number of ways in which a little thought and timely effort in the part of an owner can prevent serious depreciation in a car's appearance and incidentally save the owner money in the long run.

CARE OF THE FENDERS

For instance, when a fender is dented, it should be straightened out as soon as possible, and a coat of quick drying enamel should be applied without delay. This prevents scratches from rusting and insures longer life for the surface of the car.

Many "sermons" are constantly preached at the motorist on the subject of proper lubrication. There is one part of the car that should be kept properly lubricated at all times, regardless of what may happen. That is the most vital of all to the safety of the driver and passengers. It is more than important—it is essential—that the steering gear be kept properly oiled all the time. Most cars are now fitted with attachments so that a twist of the wrist on a grease gun will force out the old grease and fill the vital parts with a bath of fresh lubrication. No matter how your car is equipped, he urges, keep your steering gear well greased.

WASHING THE RADIATOR

When washing your radiator, don't stand in front of the car and direct the stream of water through your radiator. This procedure has often done a great deal of damage to the electrical units of a car.

"It is just as easy to stand alongside your car and radiator from the rear or inside. The cleaning process is just as effective, and there is no danger of injury to any part of the car's mechanism. There is a certain undefinable but very definite sense of personal satisfaction after an owner has put his own car in tiptop shape, and everyone should at least know how to do most of the minor things that are needed to keep a car in the best possible condition.

"Then, even if the owner has somebody else do the work, he or she can tell whether the work is correctly attended to, and be sure that the charge for such jobs is not exorbitant, as well.

"Know as much about your car as possible and you will appreciate it more and take better care of it."

SHELLAC COATING

Before placing a gasket in position, give it a coat of shellac. This will make it stick to the surfaces between which it is being used.

Towing Pole Easily Made

When rope or chain is used in towing a disabled motor car there is always the danger that the car behind will ram the machine doing the pulling. This often happens when the car ahead is obliged to come to an abrupt stop. By using a towing pole such accidents may be averted.

The pole is made of a section of 1-inch or 1¼-inch gas pipe. A hole is drilled near each end and a short piece of chain is affixed to each and by a bolt through the end link. The outer ends of the chains have hooks attached so that they may be secured to the towed and the towing car.

A diamond-hard surface and tough core make the bearings of the

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

practically frictionless. That is one of the secrets of the easy running and the EVERLASTING GUARANTEE.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

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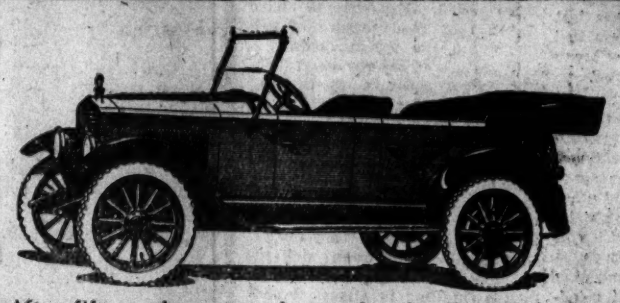

Hidden Values Keep ESSEX Young in Long Run

After fifty and seventy thousand miles Essex cars keep the dash and action of new cars. They stay tight and quiet. They keep their economy of operation and maintenance. Qualities like these make Essex cost less in the long run than the lowest priced cars because of the difference in repair, maintenance and replacement costs.

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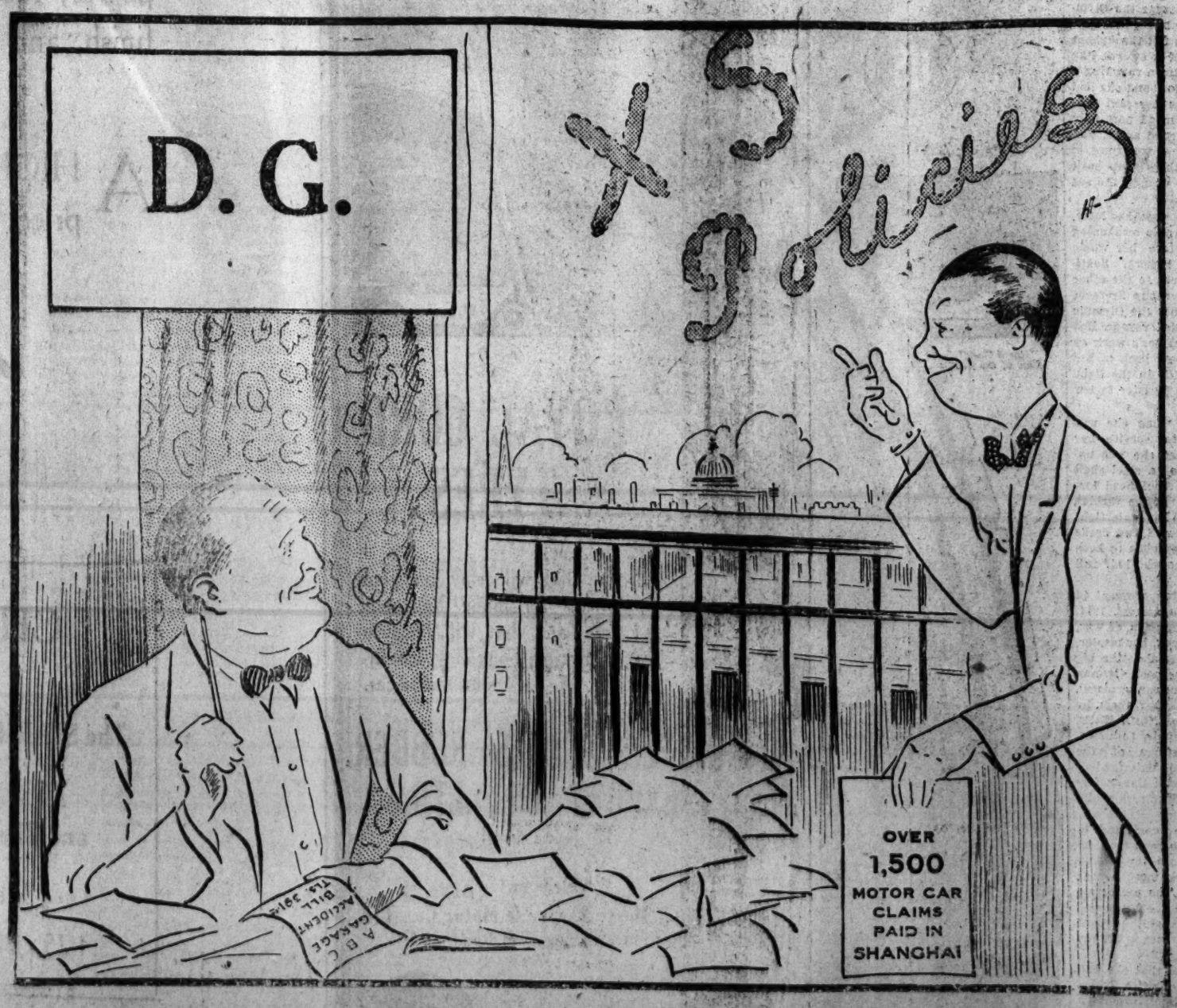

A WOMAN'S TEETH USURP THE FUNCTION OF HER TONGUE WHEN THEY CHATTER

China Press Sports

THE LAW MAY LIMIT A MAN'S ACTS, BUT IT CAN'T LIMIT HIS THOUGHTS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1923

Garcia K.O.'s Tredwell At Stadium In Fourth; Body Punch Does Trick

Filipino Lands House Wrecking Right In Birmingham Boy's Mid-Section, Dropping Him For Count; Other Bouts "No Can Pass"

By Westa

In the last issue of "Sports," a Manila periodical devoted mostly to boxing, there is an article about Leonardo Garcia's bout with Billy Tingle, the Australian bantamweight champion, in which the statement is made that "Garcia never displayed any particular punching power in the local ring, winning his fights through speed and cleverness."

Last night, at Jim Sullivan's Stadium out on Great Western Road, this same Garcia engaged in battle with Charlie Tredwell, of Birmingham, England, and if you were to quote the above opinion in Charlie's hearing he undoubtably would reply as follows:

"'E 'asn't a punch? My word! If that blighter 'asn't a punch then all I 'as to say is that a mule is one of these 'ere bloomin' beasts wot 'as neither 'eils, 'oofs or 'ell in 'is bloody 'ind legs."

And Charlie would be about right, too, since in their battle of last evening Garcia caught him a wallop in the bread basket that flattened that section of his anatomy so tight against his back bone that it took his seconds ten minutes to pry it loose.

CHARLIE'S MINISH

This blew finished Tredwell, although not immediately. He kept on for perhaps twenty seconds, thereby giving an exhibition of gameness that was astonishing, for Garcia's blow was absolutely crushing in its impact. Tredwell had just made a pass at the Filipino which the latter avoided by ducking back.

And then, while the Birmingham boy was off balance and "wide open" Garcia let fly with a right that caught him head on and with every ounce of Garcia's weight behind it. Heavens, what a wallop! The wonder was that Tredwell didn't collapse on the spot. He kept on fighting, however, despite the fact, plain to everybody including himself that it was all over. After that punch Garcia clipped him a couple of others not a tenth as hard, and down he went for the count.

The main go of last night's card—the Garcia-Tredwell bout—was rather disappointing, in that it was quickly apparent after the two boys had squared away after the first tap of the gong that Garcia had a set-up in front of him. In the first three rounds the Filipino made little or no effort to get out of the way of Tredwell's punches, smiling confidently and knowingly even when his opponent drove him into the ropes. He knew as did the wise ones around the ring that Tredwell couldn't hurt him and that it was but a question of time until he would step out and deliver the old haymaker.

PLAYS FOR BODY

Carefully sizing his man, Garcia played for the body, sending in a number of hard clouts to the ribs and wind. Tredwell danced around the ring with his elbows straight out, a perfect mark for body punches, and Garcia took quick advantage of his opportunities. He didn't waste many blows, preferring to let Tredwell do the leading; but when the latter began to tire from his efforts at aggressiveness the Filipino, dropping his defensive role, stepped in and finished the argument with one solid punch.

The best part about the battle last night was that it gave a further line on the kind of opposition that Billy Tingle will have to face while here. The Australian is admittedly fast and clever, and those who have seen him working out here say he is even faster than reported; nevertheless he is going to have his hands full when he mixes with these Filipino boys. Some of the so called sharps are saying that Garcia and de Dios won't make him take his sweater off, and that Carlelos wouldn't pass muster as a sparring partner.

If that is true, then all that can be said is that Billy is conferring a great favor by stopping off at this little one egg town, and one that will be even more appreciated after we have double o'd his stuff.

As to the other bouts on last night's card, they were not much. Favacho made mince meat of Sidney White, and Battling Valentino didn't care much for Jimmy Murphy's game. Battling Rib and Fernandez were milling it in lively fashion for a time, but Fernandez, in spite of the fact that he was getting the best of the agument, refused to heed the referee's warnings against holding. He finally was disqualified and the decision given to the Rib.

Sam Davis, of San Francisco, refereed the main bout and pleased everybody with the handling of the battle. Sam has just returned from Manila and reports that he saw some great boxing there. He also said that the owners and managers of the Olympic Stadium in that city had popularised the game there by the able manner in which they conducted the fights, and expressed the hope that boxing might be brought to the same degree of popularity here.

Next bouts Friday night.

Everett Scott

EVERETT Scott, veteran shortstop of the New York Yankees.

Harry Wills To Fight Thursday

(Exclusive China Press)

New York, Sept. 22.—Harry Wills, champion Negro heavyweight, has signed articles for a fight with Homer Smith of Kalamazoo to be held here on Thursday night. Smith managed to stay ten rounds with Luis Angel Firpo, the Wild Bull of the Pampas at Omoha on August 3, and Wills plans to dispose of him in such short order that Firpo will be forced to fight him.

Bobby Beats Chick In Golf Tie Play-Off

(Exclusive China Press)

Chicago, Sept. 21.—In the play-off of the tie in the medal score of the qualifying round of the national amateur championship Bobby Jones, open champion, defeated Chick Evans by four strokes, Bobby's score for the eighteen holes being 72, against 76 for Evans.

HONGKEW GOLF CLUB

The September Cup competition of the above Club was held on Sunday last 16th inst. A. M. Collaco registered 4th leg, won the Cup outright.

Following was the result:

				H'cap	
A. M. Collaco	44	x	46	90	7 83
J. M. Lopes	44	x	50	94	10 84
C. M. Sequeira	43	x	44	87	0 87

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RONDEL

The same old Tark—just watch him shy
Like hunted thing, and hide, if let,
Away behind his cigarette,
When "Danny Deever" is the cry.

Keep up the call and by and by
We'll make him sing, and find he's yet
The same old Tark.

No "Author Leonid" we spy
In him, no cultured ladies' pet:
He just drops in, and so we get
The same old song, and gently guy
The same old Tark—just watch him shy!

* * *

Booth Tarkington became a member of the class '93 at Princeton. His popularity and his good fellowship are still cherished memories on the campus.

It seems that he was infallibly associated in his undergraduate days with the singing of Danny Deever; so much so, that whenever he appeared on the steps of Nassau Hall there would be an immediate demand for his speciality, a demand that often caused him to retire as inconspicuously as possible from the crowd. These old days are commemorated in the verses that appear above, a copy which, framed, hangs on the walls of the Princeton Club in New York.

Recently, in a straw vote that was announced in one of the American popular magazines his name worthily appeared amongst the first twelve of the most famous living Americans. To the all-and-sundry he will always be remembered as the author of that fine bookplay "Monsieur Beaucaire." Of course he has written many another book that has mightily appealed to his world wide readers. What I am concerned with now is a perfectly delightful little one act play "Beauty and The Jacobin."

It was published in 1912 and has had at least one performance on the professional stage. On November 12, 1912, it was played by members of the company then acting in Fanny's First Play, at a matinee at the Comedy Theater, New York.

Some of you will remember that a week or so ago I made an appeal for the presentation of some of the one act plays that are now creating not only a new interest in many of the Little Theaters that dot the United States and England, but are also creating a new form of literature.

This particular play is one of three—two more to follow—that would compel an audience to sit up and take notice. It is well within the reach of amateurs and I hear that it has quite recently been performed with marked success by one of the dramatic clubs in St. Louis.

Booth Tarkington has found the subjects for most of his novels and plays in contemporary American life but in both Monsieur Beaucaire and Beauty and the Jacobin he deserts the American scene for the Eighteenth Century situation. The two plays are naturally compared. Of the first nought need be said. It is so well known to playgoers; but I must quote a line or two about the second little gem.

"The whole of the little drama is scintillant with wit, delicate and at times brilliant and somewhat Shavian, which hushes out poignantly against the sombreness of its background."

In looking up the records of this brilliant Booth Tarkington I confess to my ignorance in not knowing before that he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature and sat for a time in that body, where he accumulated, no doubt, some data on the subject of Indiana politics that he afterwards made use of in his literary work.

Well, "Beauty and the Jacobin" is one of the plays that I should like to see produced this season.

Now for the second.

* * *

Let it be "The Maid Of France." Simply perfect! A war theme with all the horrors left out. One of those beautiful bits of work that go a long way to cement friendship—in this case twixt England and France. This one act play was first presented in London in 1917—although it was given its inspiration in the Gaiety Theater, Manchester—and in the following year at the Greenwich Village Theater, New York.

It was written by a protege of Miss Horniman, a young writer named Harold Brighouse. Like Tarkington he took the subject of all his other plays from his own locality but in this one he deserts it and finds a beautiful spot somewhere in France.

This Harold Brighouse is a Manchester man, educated at the famous school of that town. Up to 1913 he was engaged in business but at that time gave himself up exclusively to writing. Besides plays he has written fiction and sound criticism.

B. Iden Payne, who directed productions at the Gaiety Theater for some time, says: "In all Harold Brighouse's plays there is in the acting more laughter that one would expect from the reading." That is just how "Maid of France" impresses me. It is daintily light with a couple of soldiers—one French, one English—uttering truths, that might be better put by the philosopher, but certainly not having the same grip upon the heartstrings. There are in this little play laughter and tears, mystery and materialism.

"Maid of France" is a play I should like to see produced this season.

And now for the third play to complete the entertainment.

* * *

"The Intruder."

And it is written by Maurice Polydore Marie Bernard Maeterlinck, to give him his full baptismal name.

He needs no introduction. But here is a description of the famous author of Blue Bird:

"Maeterlinck is easily described, a man of about five feet nine in height, inclined to be stout; silver hair lends distinction to the large, round head and boyish fresh complexion; blue-grey eyes, now thoughtful, now merry, and an unaffected, off-hand manner.

"Features are not cut, left rather 'in the rough' as sculptors say, even the heavy jaw and chin are drowned in fat; the forehead bulges, and the eyes lose color in the light and seem hard; still, an interesting and attractive personality."

This little play "The Intruder" calls for atmosphere. The action, may be nil, and yet it carries the thoughts along at a speed almost exhausting. The following is a description of the play from the pen of an American writer:

"The Intruder, the theme of which is the mysterious coming of death, is an illustration of one of Maeterlinck's pet theories in regard to the subject matter of the drama. He expresses it in this way in his famous essay on The Tragic in Daily Life:—'An old man, seated in his armchair, waiting patiently with his lamp beside him—submitting with bent head to the presence of his soul and destiny—motionless as he is, does yet live in reality a deeper, more human, more universal life than.....the captain who conquers in battle.' To plays based on this theory has been given the name 'state drama.' The Intruder illustrates also Maeterlinck's use of symbols. The Grandfather in the play is blind, for instance; blind characters in Maeterlinck's plays are symbols of the spiritual blindness of the human race; the gardener sharpening his scythe stands for death; the mysterious quenching of the lamp—it may have gone out because there was no oil in it—signifies the going out of life."

* * *

Three great plays by great writers! That they will make for a dramatic evening out of the ordinary is certain.

May our dreams then come true.

Entries To Close Today For Rifle Association Medal

Intending competitors are reminded that entries for the "National Rifle Assocation" Medal to be shot for under the auspices of the S.R.A., close today at 1.30 p.m. at the Rifle Range before the competition.

Up to last evening 49 entries had been received and the Committee hopes there will be a record entry so that a substantial amount may be forwarded to the Japan Earthquake Sufferers Relief Fund.

The competition will begin today at 1.30 p.m. sharp. Those who wish to shoot in the second squad are requested to be at the firing point not later than 1.45 p.m.

There will be three prizes.

Tientsin Victor Over Hankow In Interport Polo

(Reuter's Pacific Services)

Peking, Sept. 22.—In the Interport Polo Match between Tientsin and Hankow, Tientsin defeated Hankow by 10 goals to 0.

Capt. Barrett

Capt. Barrett skippered the Police against the Machine Gunners yesterday. He was not any too happy when "caught" by the pen of C. R. Graham-Barrow, young son of Mr. and Mrs E. P. Graham-Barrow, who has just arrived from England for a visit with his parents.

S. A. S. ATHLETES SOON TO START SEASON'S WORK

Work Started On New Field; Football Team Planned

BY LOWELL UPSON

The Shanghai American School has now spent one full week in its new home. Many of the new desks have arrived and have been put in use although chairs are used to a great extent in the class rooms. A majority of the smaller buildings within the compound are near completion as well as the various walks and roadways.

Sports and athletics are put aside for awhile until the fields can be put into shape. The students have formed squads which have been working hard since the opening of school to level and improve the grounds. The girls' ground was first to see improvement, and in fact the ground is almost ready for the Tennis courts to be marked out. This space of levelled and raised ground will probably be enough for four or five courts. Work on the boys' territory has not yet been started but will be begun when the tennis courts are completed. As for the present the only sport the schoolers are indulging is baseball which is played under the great difficulties of rough and unlevel ground.

From the looks of the turn out at every recess time it seems as though the school has a few dark horses. Many new boys have started in this year who look as though they could handle a basketball with great ease or punt the old football at a record distance. Coach J. S. Stewart has had the football inflated and a majority of the athletes have enjoyed a little practicing or in other words scrambles for the ball.

Although the season for American football is very near there will probably be but little of it this year as the faculty are endeavoring to bring Soccer football back on to the S. A. S. field. The fight for the cup presented by the American-Oriental Bank will probably be the only gridiron battle that the students will enjoy as a game against Shanghai is out of the question due to the fact that the civilian team is of so much greater weight than the school boys. With a soccer team the boys will have much more competition and as all the schools in Shanghai have a team, so it seems that though a soccer team would meet with much more satisfaction than the old gridiron game. In spite of the fact that soccer football is to take the place of the American idea of football the gridiron game will be played in interclass combats as it always has.

Sweetser, Marston Will Play For U. S. Amateur Golf Title

(Reuter's Service)

Chicago, Sept. 22.—In the semi-final of the United States Golf Association's Amateur Championship, Sweetser, the holder, beat Gardner by 3 and 2 and Marston beat Quimet by 3 and 2.

GUNNERS TOY WITH POLICE CRICKET XI

Score 218 For Loss Of Only Six Wickets; Hayward Gets 94

MISSES CENTURY

Police Dismissed For Total Of 68; "B" Team Loses

BY DOMINO

The Gunners proved much too good for the Police yesterday afternoon. Going in first they scored 218 runs for the loss of only six wickets and then putting the Police in they dismissed them for the paltry total of 68. That is the story of the game in brief.

Coming down to details it is incumbent to mention the brilliant performance of Hayward who going in first was not dismissed until he had gathered 94 runs. His ending was anything but satisfactory. There seemed to be some little misunderstanding twixt him and his colleague Leach. He ran himself out and I think he will be the first to admit that it was his own fault. A pity. Just another six and another century would have stood against his name.

Hansell was well in the picture with his 48 and Leach was also prominent with a 31. This trio proved to be the principal run getters.

QUAYLE BAFFLED

They gave the Police trundlers any amount of trouble. Quayle did his darndest without much result. Isaacs sent down his graceful left handed deliveries with fruitless results. Muller, Widdup, Daniels and Sale all attacked in their own particular style but the Gunners just hit and didn't miss. Then Captain Barrett made up his mind to try his good right arm. He put himself on at the Recs end and sent down "Donkey Drops" and they had any amount of work on them. He simply disorganised the bats. Some hit wildly, some pottered about and some looked grim and determined but Barrett got there. In seven overs he took three of the best wickets and with an average that looked princely against the rest of his star bowlers.

Barrett and Quayle opened the innings for the Police against the attack of Rawsthorne and Rogerson. The former appeared very uncomfortable especially against the fast deliveries of Rogerson. Quayle hit out from the start but when he had scored 14 he was finely caught by Large. Barrett carried on, but not too happily and when he had 22 Rawsthorne brought off a spectacular catch off Rogerson's bowling.

THINGS GO AWAY

Then things went entirely to pieces. Rogerson was invincible. He finished up with seven successes for the small return of 36.

The fielding of the Gunners was far and away better than that of the Police. Rawsthorne was as active as a cat just behind the wicket-keeper and caught no less than three of the batsmen. His bowling was also most effective.

The Police in the field were weak. Even the popular Jimmy Quayle on a couple of occasions allowed the ball to pass him and reach the tapes. Isaacs picked up nicely and some fine work was done by Daniels on the boundary lines. The catch that he took, which sent Leach back to the pavilion was as brilliant a one as we have seen for a long time.

Analysis of scores:

MACHINE GUNNERS, S. V. C.

A. W. Hayward, run out	94
W. N. Hansell, c. Muller, b. Barrett	48
D. W. Leach, c. Daniels, b. Muller	31
E. C. Baker, b. Barrett	8
E. R. Duckitt, l.b.w., b. Quayle	11
G. C. Large, b. Barrett	0
H. Rogerson, not out	7
F. W. S. Evans, c. Barrett, b. Quayle	8
A. E. Green, did not bat	0
T. L. Rawsthorne, did not bat	0
E. G. Barnes, did not bat	0
Extras	13
For 6 wkts.	218

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Quayle	9	2	41	2
Isaacs	9	0	42	0
Muller	5	1	24	1
Widdup	3	0	22	0
Daniels	3	0	22	0

(Continued on Page 3)

Good Dividends Paid As Autumn Racing Season Is Inaugurated At Kiangwan

Close Contests Feature Events On First Day's Program—Track Record For Three Furlong Dash Is Beaten

Two dividends over the $100 mark, a crowd numbering well into the thousands, and several closely contested events marked the opening of Shanghai's fall racing season yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the 101st meeting of the International Recreation Club at the Kiangwan track.

Nine events were on the card, varying from the three-furlong Polo Dash Plate in the second race to the mile and one-half autumn plate, the last event of the day. In the former race, a new track record was set when Billy Hill, riding Arnhold and Sassoon's Roman Merlin, came in half a length ahead of Kirkgunzeon, Burkill up, in the record time of 0.39. The previous track record for this distance was held by Nurseryland which completed the distance in 0.44.

The fourth race brought out one of the prettiest contests seen for some time at Kiangwan. The event was 9 furlongs. As the leaders flashed past the grandstand Henry Morriss on Patsfield was going neck and neck with Knoll on Ikoma. Both horses were pushed to the limit, and it seemed as though a dead heat were inevitable. Morriss, however, managed to squeeze inches ahead of his opponent and the judges' verdict went to him by a short head.

The sixth race brought the first big upset of the day. In a field of twenty ponies, C. R. Burkill managed to bring home Li Meiling's Old Pagoda a length ahead of Paddington, L. F. Soong up. In the betting, both Old Pagoda and Paddington had been outsiders, and as a result Old Pagoda paid $130.10 for a $5 win ticket and $41.40 for place, and Paddington $88.20 for place.

An even larger dividend was earned, however, by those who held tickets on K. D. Soo's Vesthorg in the eighth race. With Halmovitch up, the pony won by a length, and brought a dividend of $125.90.

The summaries of the events follow:

1.—The Novices Race. 1¼ mile. lbs.

Yellow Dragon, Mr. C. Encarnacao	149—1
Sunshadow, Mr. Maitland	147—2
Piracy, Mr. A. Hughes	149—3

Also ran: Love Star, S. F. Yih; Little Chance, P. C. Wu; Pembury, R. Gordon; Kerry, Bland Lund P.; Lordship, Moullet; Hyrib, E. A. Silas; Yester, Baker; Christmas Morn, H. E. Heinserling; Ifield, J. Edgar; Man-of-War, C. F. Taylor; Tone, Spencer; Guiana, Collaco; Radiator, F. X. Diniz; Roman Bay, Stimpson.

Won by 3 lengths; a head. Time—2:43 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $25.60, place 1st $9.40, 2nd $13.60, 3rd $16.80.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 171, 2nd 288, 3rd 326. Unplaced—265, 41, 539, 174, 401, 543, 461, 300, 468, 62, 518, 52, 345.

2—The Polo Dash Plate, 3 furlongs.

	lbs
Roman Merlin, Mr. W. Hill	160—1
Kirkgunzeon, Mr. C. R. Burkill	160—2
Blazing Corn, Mr. Gordon	156—3

Also ran: The Deerhound, Knoll; Dreamland, Liddell; Harkaway, Bremner; Arbor Day, A. N. Dallas; Freeland, Halmovitch; Little Darling, Patterson; Mystery, A. Hughes; Wild Thyme, H. Maitland.

Won by ½ length; a head. Time—0:39.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $23.90, place 1st $9.10, 2nd $11.10, 3rd $38.10.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 631, 2nd 430, 3rd 484. Unplaced—477, 403, 74, 423, 87, 627, 533, 231.

3—The Saturday Sailing Plate, 7 furlongs.

	lbs
Directorship, Mr. Y. Wong	145—1
Retentive, Mr. W. Hill	150—2
Sunblaze, Halmovitch	145—3

Also ran: Little Dipper, Moller; The Chimley, Spencer; Standlight, G. Pollock; Artful Fellow, Knoll; Windcroft, P. C. Wu; Dinna Forget, Wm. Hu; Hangchow Bauld; Free and Easy, J. Liou; Seafield, O. Bens; Wild West, Maitland; Mary Gold, Z. W. Tu; Membership, L. F. Soong; Gracefield, Bremner; San Carlos, Patterson.

Won by 3 lengths; 1 length. Time—1:48.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $15.50, place 1st $7.50, 2nd $12.00, 3rd $14.20.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 36, 2nd 132, 3rd 152. Unplaced—3, 484, 203, 377, 713, 465, 867, 371, 281, 516, 747, 197, 287, 153.

4.—September Plate, 9 furlongs. lbs.

Patsfield, H. E. Morriss	161—1
Ikoma, Mr. Knoll	154—2
The Beagle, Wm. Hu	155—3

Also ran: Citizenship, Y. Wong; Exchequer Bill, C. R. Burkill; The Tolos, P. C. Wu; Coquelicot, J. [illegible]; Stalky Dog, Halmovitch.

GOLF CLUB TO HAVE BIG YEAR; PROGRAM ISSUED

Many Events Scheduled For Season; Championship November 11

The winter program of the Shanghai Golf Club, just issued to members by the club Secretary, Mr. R. Hayes, reveals that a busy season has been planned by the committee. There are to be several "big events," the biggest of all being the club championship. The qualifying round for this will be played on the third Sunday in October, and the final on the third Sunday in November.

The full program from today follows:

SEPTEMBER

Saturday and Sunday, 22nd-23rd. Monthly Cup.

Sunday, 30th. Club vs. Hungjao Golf Club.

OCTOBER

Sunday, 7th Entries close for Championship and Ladies' Cup.

Saturday and Sunday 13th-14th Bogey competition 36 holes.

Saturday and Sunday 20th-21st. Monthly Cup.

Sunday, 21st. Qualifying Round Championship.

Sunday, 28th. First Round Championship.

NOVEMBER

Saturday and Sunday, 3rd-4th. 2nd Round Championship.

Monday to Sunday, 5th-11th (Race Week). Handicap Medal A and B Classes.

Sunday, 11th. Championship Final.

Saturday and Sunday, 24th-25th. Mixed Foursome Medal.

DECEMBER

Saturday and Sunday, 1st-2nd. Ferrier Cup.

Saturday and Sunday, 8th-9th. Monthly Cup.

Saturday, Sunday, 'Xmas Day, Boxing Day, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th. 'Xmas Handicap Bogey (A and B Classes).

Saturday to Monday, 29th Dec. to 1st Jan. New Year Handicap (Medal A and B Classes).

JANUARY, 1924

Saturday and Sunday, 19th-20th. Monthly Cup.

FEBRUARY

Tuesday to Thursday, 5th to 7th. Chinese New Year Cup (Race Course, Shanghai).

Saturday and Sunday, 9th-10th. Bogey Competition.

Saturday and Sunday, 16th-17th. Monthly Cup.

Sunday, 24th. Club vs. Shanghai Junior Golf Club.

Sunday, 24th. Entries close for Junior Championship.

MARCH

Saturday and Sunday, 8th-9th. Gaines Cup. Fourball, best ball against Bogey.

Saturday and Sunday, 15th-16th. Monthly Cup.

Saturday and Sunday, 29th-30th. President's Cup.

APRIL

Saturday and Sunday, 5th-6th. Mixed Foursomes.

Saturday and Sunday, 12th-13th. Monthly Cup.

Good Friday to Easter Monday, 18th to 21st. Easter Handicap and Tombstone Competition.

Sunday, 27th. Club vs. Hungjao Golf Club.

MAY

Saturday and Sunday, 10th-11th. Monthly Cup.

Saturday and Sunday, 24th-25th. Bogey Competition 36 Holes.

NOTES

Monthly Cup.—Winner of A Class (16 and under) qualify for the Captain's Cup to be played for next season. Winner of B Class (over 16) qualify for a Cup presented by the Club. No Entrance Fee.

Dates by which rounds have to be played off in the Tournament, will be strictly adhered to.

Members requiring Handicaps are requested to put in three

(Continued on Page 2)

Sam Hale, Wife And Baby

Sam Hale, wife and baby.

HERE is $75,000 Sammy Hale, star member of the Philadelphia [illegible] and his wife and his "$1,000,000 Baby." "If I was worth $75,000 to the Athletics this baby is worth a million to me," explained

"Do motor cars make us lazy?," asks The Literary Digest. Echo answers: Not if we're pedestrians!

Guys that 'knew it all' don't know one thing—how many people would like to kill 'em.

GET THE JACK

Even since the world began
This has been the thought of man:
Get the Jack!
When Aaron led his little band
Into Canaan's happy land
What was Aaron's first command?
Get the Jack!

What's the word they find today
Baked on bricks at Nineveh?
Get the Jack!

Parthians had it, Greeks and Gauls;
Kings and kinks in overalls
Sculped it onto Babel's walls:
Get the Jack!

'Tis not a strictly modern thing;
Sanscrit poets used to sing:
Get the Jack!

Ancient Roman, modern Celt,
Yiddish gents that called it "gelt,"
All that Fiscal Urge have felt:
Get the Jack!

Ultimate concern of Man
Since the worldly world began
Get the Jack!

—DON MARQUIS

A Shanghai firm has just discovered that they really have a dictionary complete in every way, even including the "made trade-mark."

AIN'T CHINA FUNNY!

Sign in Nanyang Bros. Tobacco factory on Broadway:

No Smoking Allowed

Senator Pepper's refusal to add his pop to the Coolidge boom will merely add zest to the fight for the White House.

"It's useless to deal with Peking now," says the wk. London Times. Why the 'now'?

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"One of the Archbishops of Canterbury, in the course of a talk on lawful marriage as apart from the other thing, said that it was cheaper to buy the butter than to keep the cow."—Sarah Bernhardt.

"We do not covet foreign soil. We wish only that the treaty signed by the 28 powers do not be considered an antediluvian fossil and placed in an archaeologic museum after four years."—Premier Poincare.

"A snob is a fellow who sees you are about to snub him and beats you to it."—Don Marquis.

"This is not the time to talk of the past. We must look ahead and start work at once."—Chancellor Stresemann of Germany.

"Love aint one ov the vartues, bekause it kant be controlled."—Josh Billings.

"Hongkong Fetes Shanghai Bowlers"—headline. And we thought all the time they had defeated 'em.

IMA HOOT NANNY

Miss Ima Hoot Nanny, who always keeps up on the news concerning tea for relating at Tgoushis tea shs sees where the Canton tea houses have closed because of the taxes and it looks like another Tparty.

Einstein is going to visit Moscow. Odds are at present 3 to 1 that even the propounder of the theory of relativity wont be able to fathom the Bolsheviki idea.

He really should stay at home and use the fourth dimension on marks.

Our hunch on the real vamp is one who can keep some man getting up and putting out the cat after being married to him about twenty years.

Yes, Little Garlic-san, family trees also bear nuts.

Harry

GOLF CLUB TO HAVE BIG YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

Cards at Kiangwan signed by the scorer.

Entrance Fees for Foursomes Competitions $2 per pair.

Monthly competitions will be held running for the whole of each month of the Season. Cards 50 cents each (any number of cards can be taken out). Details will be posted beforehand.

This Program subject to alteration.

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JASCHA HEIFETZ FAMOUS VIOLINIST PLAYS THURSDAY

Among the arrivals by the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia Friday night was Jascha Heifetz, world famous master of the violin, who will play his first concert at the Town Hall next Thursday evening.

The youthful marvel of the musical world comes to the East after fresh triumphs in Europe and America. His Far Eastern tour, shortened of course by the disaster in Japan, will be brief. He plays two concerts here—Thursday and Saturday—and will then proceed to Tientsin, Peking and Harbin. Afterward he will go to Manila and Hongkong and will then leave for home, where his engagements begin on the first of the year.

Heifetz is the fourth world famous violinist brought to Shanghai during the past two years by Mr. A. Strok, those preceding him being Elman, Zimbalist and Kreisler. According to Mr. Strok, and to no few of the great critics, Heifetz is the king of them all. His accompanist is Achron, himself a famous player. The program of the first concert will be found in the advertising section.

Parsees Beat Club Lusitano By 12 Runs

Following is the score of the Parsee vs. Club Lusitano match:

CLUB LUSITANO

P. da Costa	2
Y. Pereira	2
F. Gutierrez, (Jr.)	8
L. Marcal	14
A. F. Gomes	2
H. Collaco	16
F. R. Madeira	4
C. L. Passos	0
F. Gutierrez (Sr.)	1
A. Sequeira	0
H. Favacho	9
	8
	52

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
J. H. Bhoora	9	0	20	4
C. C. Mavewala	8	1	15	3
	6	2	7	3

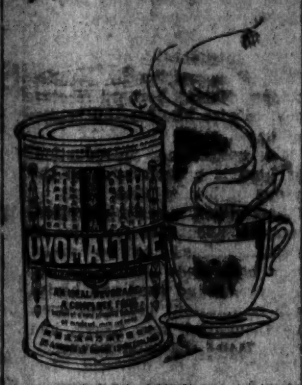
PARSEES

R. P. Shroff	22
J. H. Bhoora	5
K. D. Karanjia	5
C. C. Mavewala	21
P. J. Billimoria	1
F. M. Kermani	4
J. D. Neria	0
H. Vicajee	2
H. P. Karanjson	0
P. D. Tata	0
D. K. Mistry	1
Extras	3
	64

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Marcal	8	1	25	4
Madeira	8	0	30	6

If you are suffering from indigestion, you need a light but effective tonic food. There is nothing to equal a cup of OVOMALTINE taken with or between your meals Try it.



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THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼ lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemists, and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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"CAPSTAN"

Vodvil Man Here For Some New Acts

Mr. H. J. Mondorf of the Keith Orpheum circuit, one of the largest and best known circuits in the United States, arrived on the Empress of Russia on a tour of the Far East in search of new acts. Mr. Mondorf will spend several days in Shanghai before proceeding to Peking where he will have a conference with Mei Lan-fang, China's most famous actor, with a view of having him make a tour of the United States. Mr. Mondorf also expects to get one or two of the best magicians obtainable in China.

Keith's have just taken over Keithsdome in New York, one of the largest, so that it has a seating capacity of 6,000, the greatest in the world, and Mr. Mondorf is particularly interested in obtaining some gigantic productions for it. With that in view he will make a trip into Mongolia from Peking to see the Devil Dancers. He will then tour Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Burma and other oriental countries.

It is Mr. Mondorf's first trip to the Far East, although he has been three months trying to get over here in search of talent.

UNNERS TOY WITH POLICE CRICKET XI

(Continued from Page 1)

	2	0	15	0
rett	7	0	36	3

S. M. POLICE

Quayle, c. Large, b. Rogerson 14
Lt. E. I. M. Barrett, c.
Rawsthorne, b. Rogerson .. 22
J. Cooper, b. Rogerson 6
J. Daniels, c. Rawsthorne,
b. Rogerson 0
ddup, c. Hayward, b.
Rawsthorne 7
ller, b. Rawsthorne 0
tin, b. Rogerson 0
tty, b. Rogerson 4
ttin, b. Rawsthorne 5
ks, not out 1
e, c. Rawsthorne, b.
Rogerson 0
Extras 7

Total 68

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
wsthorne	13	2	25	3
gerson	12.4	1	36	7

S. C. C. "B" v. S. R. C.

The S.C.C. team visited the ... yesterday afternoon to ful... a league engagement. They ...rned none too pleased with ...mselves. The fact is that they ...re defeated by six wickets and ...s strengthened the Recs posi... as champions of the season.

Going to bat first the visitors ...red only 110. That wasn't ...rly enough to hold a team ...h bats like H. B. Ollerdessen ...d Divecha. The only excuse ... the failure of the S. C. C. ...m was the bowling of "Coco" ...erdessen. Two batsmen man... to play and score off his ...liveries, viz: Willie Clifford ...th a nicely played 45 and ...rey Carr with a not out 23. ...e rest were left.

"Coco" Ollerdessen's analysis ...s out at 8 wickets for 48. This ...oves once again that he is one ... the best left hand bowlers that ... possess at the present time.

When the Recs went in they ...re faced with a pretty strong ...ack. There was O'Hara at one ...d and Peck at the other. ...vecha and Madar played the ...o confidently. But there was ...e expensive mistake. The first ...med bat might have been dis... hy the first ball that he ...ceived.

With a nice beginning it only ...ed a little follow on to pass the ...C.C. total. Harry Ollerdessen ...llowed and took sixty of the ...st without being beaten. There ...s no need to call upon any one ...e; the game was won. O'Hara ...ok the only three wickets that ...ere credited to the frundlers.

Analysis of scores:

S. C. C. "B"

J. W. Evans, c. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	5
C. G. Clifford, c. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. J. Divecha.	45
H. Moule, b. J. Divecha...	11
E. Muriel, c. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. C. E Ollerdessen	0
W. E. O'Hara, c. and b. C E. Ollerdessen	2
Buthurst, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	2
R. W. Thompson, c. Jensen, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	7
Carr, not out	23
S. Read, c. Shroff, b. M. J. Divecha	3
C. B. Peck, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	0
Begg, c. Ogden, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	6
Extras	4
Total	110

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. R. Wilson	15	2	47	0
E. Ollerdessen	19.2	2	48	8
J. Divecha	5	1	11	2

S. R. C.

J. Divecha, c. Begg, b. O'Hara	25
Madar, run out	21
H. B. Ollerdessen, not out	60
J. Willis, l.b.w., b. O'Hara	1
G. Main, b. O'Hara	0
J. Clark, not out	0
W. R. Wilson, did not bat	
V. Jensen, "	
F. Shroff, "	
E. Ollerdessen, "	
M. Ogden, "	
Extras	6
Total	113

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. O'Hara	14	3	34	3
H. C. B. Peck	13	3	39	0
W. C. G. Clifford	2	1	6	0
R.W. Thompson	2	0	28	0

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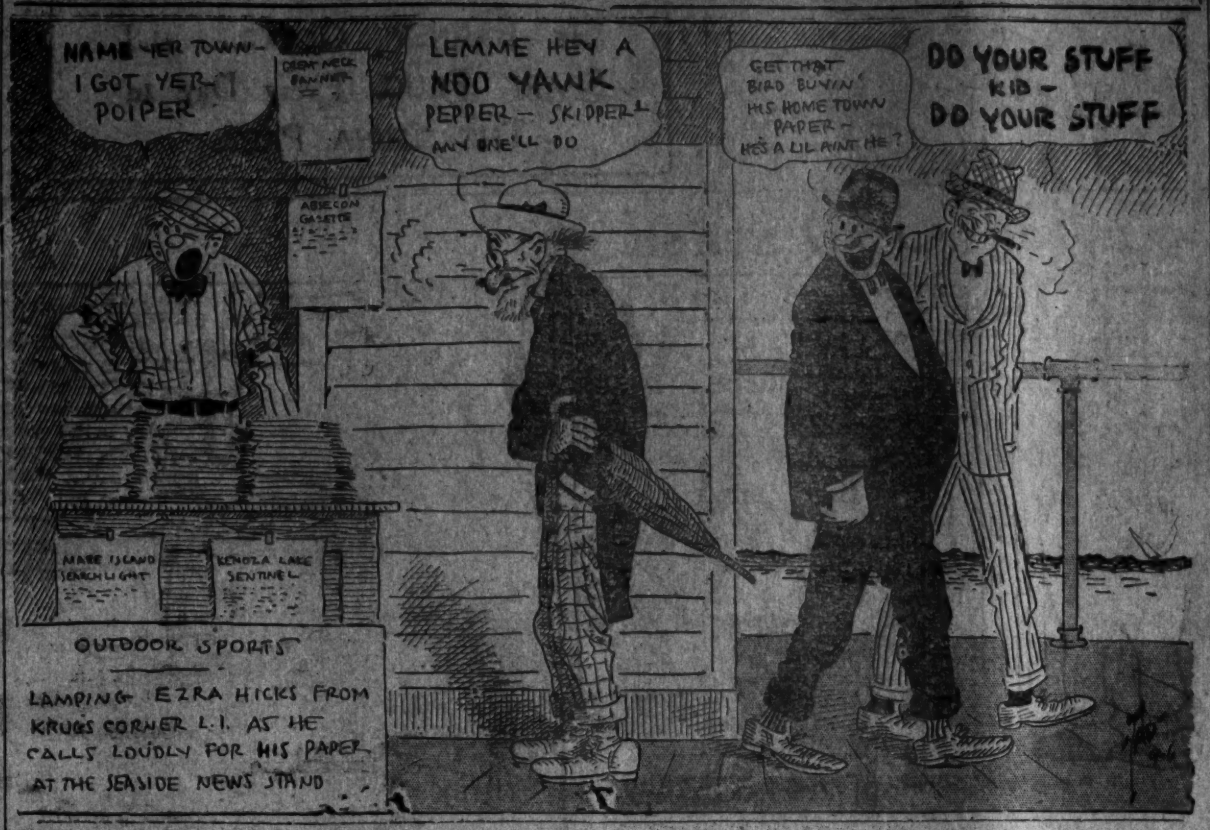
NAME YER TOWN— I GOT YER— POIPER
DEPT NECK BANNER
ABSECON GAZETTE
LEMME HEV A NOO YAWK PEPPER— SKIDDER— ANY ONE'LL DO
MAKE ISLAND SEARCHLIGHT
KENOLA LAKE SENTINEL
GET THAT BIRD BUYIN HIS HOME TOWN PAPER— HES A LIL AINT HE?
DO YOUR STUFF KID— DO YOUR STUFF
OUTDOOR SPORTS
LAMPING EZRA HICKS FROM KRUGS CORNER L.I. AS HE CALLS LOUDLY FOR HIS PAPER AT THE SEASIDE NEWS STAND

Fighting Requires Young Heart, Edgren Asserts

BY ROBERT EDGREN

If they ever come back it's seldom enough to make the event stick out like a double chin on the living skeleton.

Recently we have had two examples of old-time champions who threw their long-worn titles into the ring and left them there. One was the case of Johnny Kilbane, who lost his to Eugene Criqui without even putting up a fight. Kilbane was fast years ago, and clever, and he had a punch. At the polo ground he had nothing left but the old trunk and his smile, and even the grin may have come from thinking about the $75,000 he was taking away in exchange for the championship.

The other case was that of Jimmy Wilde, long one of the greatest little fighters England ever turned out among the champions. Wilde had enough left to have given any one else a fight, but no doubt Pancho Villa was too strong and too fast for him when Jimmy had been in retirement for two years.

Wilde's showing was sorry enough, except for his splendid courage, which atoned for the lack of speed and punch. In the first two rounds, Villa showed enough to convince the spectators youth would be served again. Wilde was too slow, and he couldn't hit hard enough to hold the flashing Filipino off.

NEW YORK REFEREES LAX

He should have won on a foul after the end of the second round, when Villa struck a knockout blow after Wilde had dropped his hands at the bell. Villa was also allowed to use a back-hand punch continually, although the back-hand punch is distinctly foul under New York and all other ring rules.

New York referees are amazingly lax in enforcing the rules. Several years ago Charlie White stopped a bout between Leach Cross and One Round Hogan in the first round, when both were fouling and refused to obey his orders. This raised such a roar from the crowd, which wanted to see a fight and didn't care anything about rules, that the promoters barred White as referee from that time on.

But aside from the question of what might have happened if Wilde hadn't been fouled it was evident to the spectators that Jimmy wasn't the Jimmy of old, and that he couldn't stand up against Villa and give blow for blow without weakening first. He had all his gameness and courage, and little else.

WILLARD'S CASE NOT PROVED

Jess Willard's come-back against Floyd Johnson was exceptional and we won't know how far Jess has come back to his old fighting form and stamina until he has been harder tested.

For many years I've seen them trying to come back. And usually the spectacle isn't exciting. Old John L. Sullivan, so fat that his thick body hung over his belt and he was panting for breath before he had chased agile Jim Corbett for a round, was a pitiable spectacle back in New Orleans—John L. collapsed from exhaustion, not from blows.

Jim Corbett, although thin and apparently fit, was nothing but a shell when he fought Jim Jeffries the second time in San Francisco. Jeffries hit him and then held him up to let him go a few rounds and "give the crowd a run for its money." He let Corbett go ten rounds for a joke on Fitzsimmons, who was seconding Jeffries and wanted Jim to knock Corbett out quicker than he had flattened Fitz.

Joe Gans was one of the world's greatest fighters for many years, a master boxer, iron-sinewed. He took off too much weight to fight Nelson at Goldfield, and probably tuberculosis developed in Gans at that time.

When he fought Nelson again in San Francisco he was sick and weak. His marvelous skill and what he had left of his old punch carried him nearly twenty rounds, but he was knocked out, and in a return match a month later he had no chance.

Nelson could walk in against Joe's best punches. In Gans' best day he would have knocked the Durable Dane a somersault with that right hand of his.

FITZ FOUGHT LAST AT 52

Tom Sharkey, the toughest bit of human flesh I ever saw in a ring, fought Jeffries twenty-five terrific rounds and took a succession of punches over the heart that broke three of his ribs. That knocked the stamina out of Sharkey. Later I saw him fight Gus Ruhlin in the National Sporting Club of London in 1902. He knocked Ruhlin down twice in the first round, and then he was through. The flash was over.

Ruhlin put Sharkey on the floor five times in the eleventh round and finished him, Tommy Ryan throwing in the sponge when Sharkey was helpless.

Then there was old Bob Fitzsimmons' finish. Bob was the marvel of them all for endurance and long life in the ring. He won the world's heavyweight title at 34, and the light-heavy weight title several years later. He first bowed to old age when he fought Jack O'Brien, years after that. Fitz chased O'Brien around the ring for several rounds. He might have knocked O'Brien out if he could have caught him, for he still had a punch.

But the old engine wasn't running right. Too much strain for the heart that had carried him through 400 fights.

Fitz, unhurt but winded and exhausted, fell out of his chair between rounds, in a state of collapse. He fought once more, at the age of 52, in Australia, and was knocked out by Bill Lange.

"When a second rater like this can knock me out," said old Fitz bitterly, "I guess I'm through." It was hard to convince the old man. He had to be shown.

Hankow Polo Team In Peking For 3 Games

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Sept. 18.—The Hankow Polo Team will leave for Peking on Thursday, September 20, and the first match will take place on Saturday. The team will be made up as follows:

W. H. Lovatt (4)—His forehand drive is most formidable as any member who has stopped one of them can vouch for.

E. B. Macnaghten (3)—His experience in previous matches will be most valuable.

F. A. Pollock (2)—Who can always be depended on to play in good form and will be a very able member in helping Hankow's team come through with victory.

H. J. Lowe (1)—Has been playing a very good game and uses his head.

F. S. Shaw—Will be useful anywhere on the field. It is a pity he met with a slight accident on the field some few weeks ago which no doubt put him out of practice for a time.

Saturday will see the first game between Hankow and Tientsin, which will be played in the afternoon.

On Sunday afternoon Hankow will play Peking.

The final interport match will take place on Tuesday, September 25, when Peking will play Tientsin.

Ponies will be lent to the Hankow team by Peking and Tientsin, as it will be impossible on account of the expense and risk involved to send ponies by train from Hankow. The Peking team have very kindly arranged to put the Hankow team up while in Peking.

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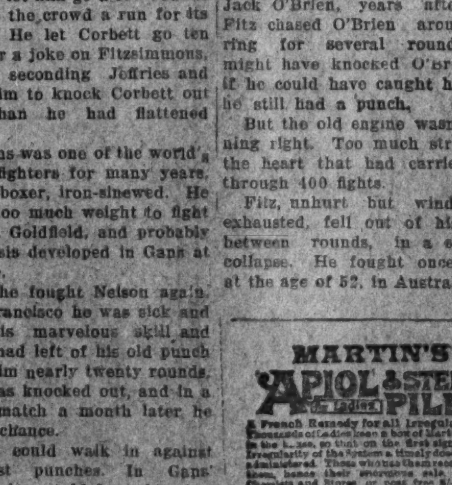

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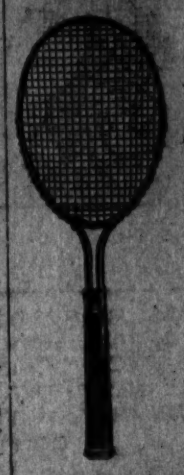

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(*continued*)

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(*to be continued*)

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I'M GOIN' OUT IN THE FIELD TO HELP AXEL WITH THE HAY
THE EXERCISE WILL DO YOU GOOD
DIS BANE FINE DAY MR JEGGS
YES AXEL SAY I'M EXPECTIN SOME FRIENDS AN WERE GONNA HAVE A LITTLE GAME IN THE BARN SO IF MAGGIE ASKS ANY QUESTIONS JUST SAY I WENT TO THE VILLAGE FOR SOME TOOLS
WE DON'T BANE NEED ANY TOOLS
DON'T TALK SO MUCH BUT DO AS I SAY
WELL WHERE DO WE PLAY?
JIGGS HERE COMES YOUR WIFE
WHAT'LL WE DO?
I'LL GIT AXEL TO COVER YOUSE WITH HAY
BUT SOME NEW TOOLS WOULD BANE NICE
THE OLD TOOLS BANE PURTY RUSTY
HURRY UP AXEL IF MAGGIE CATCHES US YOU GO TO A HOSPITAL TOO
I THOUGHT I'D COME OUT AND HELP A BIT
IF EVERY BODY IS GOING TO WORK WE'LL NEED MORE TOOLS
THE WORK IS NEARLY ALL DONE MAGGIE
I JUST DO A LITTLE I NEED THE EXERCISE
NOT TODAY MAGGIE
BY GOLLY I DO NEED A NEW RAKE
MAYBE YES I COULD USE A NEW MONKEY-WRENCH!
DON'T TOUCH THAT HAY-MAGGIE
WHY?
WHAT'S THAT?
I'M SICK!
OUCH!
NOW I KNOW WHY
WAIT A SECOND BOYS!
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE UP AN' OUT OF THIS HOSPITAL IN A FEW DAYS!
I MIGHT AS WELL LIVE HERE - I'M ALWAYS IN HERE
GEO MCMANUS
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